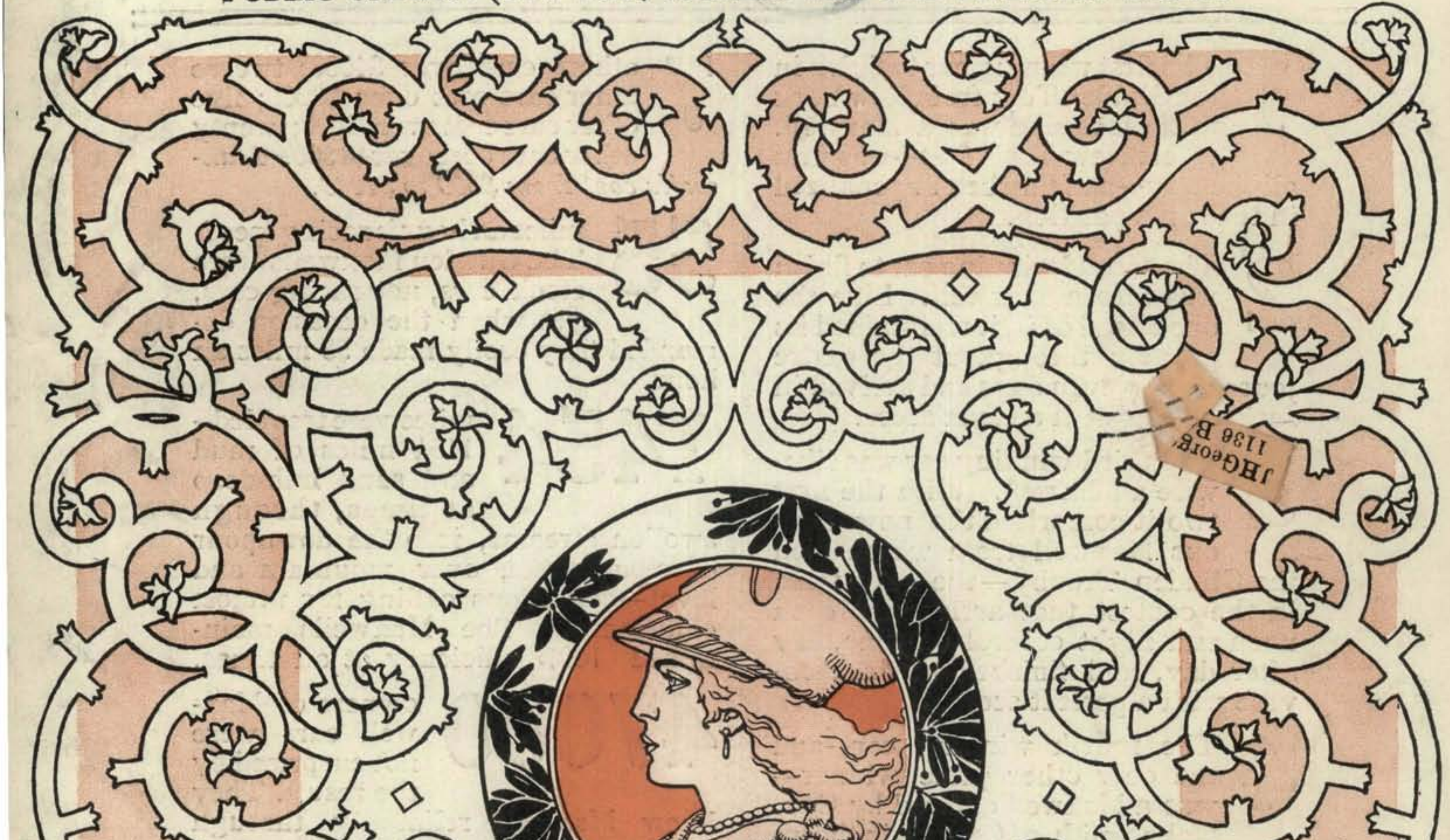
The Literary Digest

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST



FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
NEW YORK AND LONDON

Vol. 43, No. 22. Whole No. 1127 NOVEMBER 25, 1911 Price 10 Cents

Glidden Tour Figures

1 The first winning car to finish in the Glidden Tour from New York to Jacksonville was a Maxwell. It left New York first—was first all the way—and finished unpenalized in the same position.

2 The second winning car to finish was also a Maxwell. Like the one ahead of it, it maintained its position throughout the entire journey of eleven days and arrived in Jacksonville with a clean score.

3 The third winning car was likewise a Maxwell. With the first two it comprised the now famous Maxwell team which won the Glidden Trophy—the only team in the contest that arrived at each noon and night control on time, day after day, and finished at Jacksonville with a perfect score.

4 The fourth winning car—and the only other prize winner—was a Maxwell entered by Gov. Hoke Smith, of Georgia in the individual car contest. Finishing with a clean score—free from penalty—it won the Anderson Trophy, giving the Maxwells a clean sweep, as there were no other prizes to win.

64 cars competed in the Glidden Tour. A wide variety of automobiles—all good, but none of the others came quite up to the form displayed by the winning Maxwells.

6000 dollars is the cost of one of the cars in the Glidden Tour.

7 others cost over $4000; twelve other cars cost over $3000; five other cars cost over $2000; twenty other cars cost over $1500. *Maxwells cost from $600 to $1280.*

55 miles an hour is racing speed. The Glidden Maxwells were stock cars, not racing cars, yet when the occasion demanded they easily made 55 miles an hour.

1454 miles were traveled—1454 miles of mud and sand hub-deep at times, through swollen streams, into the downpour of cloudbursts, over mountain and level—conditions calling for utmost endurance. The Maxwells maintained 100% efficiency at all times.

47000 owners of Maxwell cars were not surprised by the result. They knew Maxwell reliability through years of service.

91 per cent. of the Maxwells registered in New York State in 1905 were again registered this year—seven years of continuous service. This record is unequaled by any car, at any price, anywhere.

Sum it all up

—the Glidden Tour was more of a demonstration than a contest—a demonstration of Maxwell reliability.

Maxwell

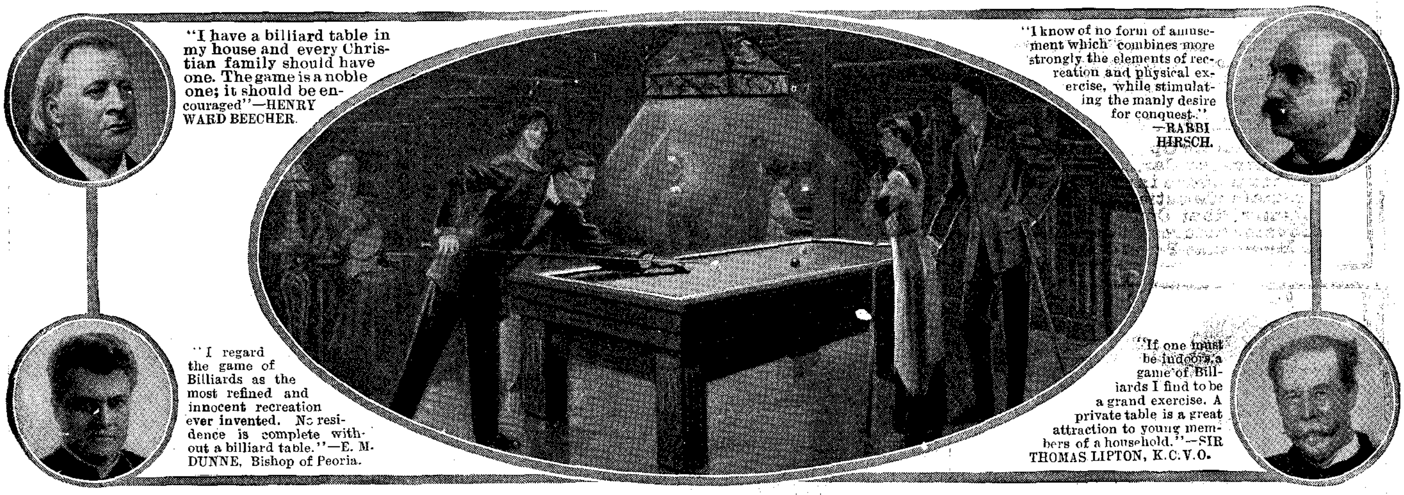
1912 Models include the Maxwell Special, Touring Car, $1280
Mercury Roadster, $1150 Mascotte Touring Car, $980
Mascotte Roadster, $950 Messenger Runabout, $600

Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company 18 West 61st Street at BROADWAY **New York**
Division of UNITED STATES MOTOR COMPANY.

Free Monthly Inspection Service of all our cars for twelve months

Play Billiards at Home

On a Brunswick "Baby Grand" Billiard Table



"I have a billiard table in my house and every Christian family should have one. The game is a noble one; it should be encouraged"—HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"I know of no form of amusement which combines more strongly the elements of recreation and physical exercise, while stimulating the manly desire for conquest."—RABBI HIRSCH.

"I regard the game of Billiards as the most refined and innocent recreation ever invented. No residence is complete without a billiard table."—E. M. DUNNE, Bishop of Peoria.

"If one must be indoors, a game of Billiards I find to be a grand exercise. A private table is a great attraction to young members of a household."—SIR THOMAS LIPTON, K.C.V.O.

Billiard Tables for Small Rooms

at Attractive Prices and on Very Easy Terms

THE ever-increasing popularity of BILLIARDS, the world's premier indoor game, has induced us to design the new Brunswick "Baby Grand," a high-grade, HOME-SIZE STANDARD TABLE on which *real Billiards* can be played. This opens up to thousands who live in average size Houses or Apartments the delightful possibilities of having a perfectly appointed Billiard Room as a rallying point for the young folks.

Billiards, the royal game of gentlefolk, the most fascinating pastime for young and old, now becomes, in the broadest, truest sense, the "Magnet of the Home." The Billiard Room in the Home is no longer the exclusive luxury of the wealthy class, as it was when spacious rooms were required to accommodate large and expensive Billiard Tables.

The coming of the Brunswick "Baby Grand" *makes a room as small as 11 ft. 6 in. x 14 ft. 6 in. available for billiards!*

The finest make of Billiard Table in the world is now *within easy reach of all* who love the game.

These Brunswick "Baby Grands" are designed on the same practical, scientific principle which has made our Billiard Tables supreme for more than sixty years.

They are not cheap imitations of Billiard Tables, but embody the essential features which characterize the larger size and more expensive tables, and tend to intensify the player's interest and enjoyment of the game.

All shots that can be made on *any* Billiard Table can be executed on the Brunswick "Baby Grand."

The Tables are arranged both for Billiards and Pocket-Billiards or as Combination Tables for all games played on Carom and Pocket-Billiard Tables. You can secure a genuine Brunswick Billiard Table, with complete equipment, for as low as $65, on such convenient terms of payment that your bank account will not feel it.

Keep the Young Folks at Home

Fit up one of your rooms with a Brunswick "Baby Grand" Billiard Table. This ideal diversion will keep the boys—and girls—at home evenings by the sheer force of its attractions.

The whole family will share in the pleasures and benefits of the Home Billiard Table. Billiard Parties are *fashionable* and *popular*. The possession of either a Carom, Pocket-Billiard or Combination Table will enable you to entertain your friends on gala occasions in this delightful way.

The Brunswick "BABY GRAND" Billiard Tables

Genuine Mahogany (Inlaid Design), Richly Finished

Style A—Size 3x6. Style B—Size 3½x7. Style C—Size 4x8.

Each Table fitted with best quality Slate Bed, celebrated "Baby Monarch" Cushions, Cloth, Cues, Rack (Ball Rack, Ball Basket, Composition Pocket Balls for Pocket Tables); Billiard Balls for Carom Table, Chalk, Tips, Glue, Bridge, Table Cover, Brush, Cue Clamps, Markers, Set of Rules, etc. Also Book of Instructions on Billiards and How to Play. Complete information accompanies Table, showing how anyone with ordinary tools can easily set it up.

Rooms should measure at least: For 3x6 Table—11 ft. 6 in. x 14 ft. 6 in. For 3½x7 Table—12 ft. 6 in. x 16 ft. For 4x8 Table—13 ft. 6 in. x 17 ft. 6 in.

Growing Appreciation of Home Billiards

Nearly every large modern country or city home in America and abroad has its Billiard Room. Billiards is a highly entertaining, invigorating, exciting game, in which old and young indulge with equal pleasure and benefit. Calls into healthful activity nerves, muscles and brain. It is *fun*—and more—for *beginners*, and as the player gains in skill, its allurements grow ever stronger.

The high opinion which Billiards has won as an ideal game for young people is shown by the many Y. M. C. A. Branches, Institutional Churches and Church Clubs which maintain Billiard Rooms. Clergymen, Physicians, and Famous Educators are strong advocates of Billiards.

Send for Book, "Billiards—the Home Magnet"

This handsome book gives interesting sidelights on "HOME BILLIARDS," suggestions for social evenings, amateur tournaments, hints for beginners, etc., shows the various styles of Brunswick "Baby Grand" Billiard Tables, with detailed description of Table and complete Playing Equipment. Write for it today. Get our **Special Introductory Prices and Easy Terms of Payment.**

Use the coupon or write a letter.

Think how pleasant it is to play billiards in comfort *at home* during the long winter evenings! The more disagreeable the weather, the greater will be your enjoyment of the cozy Home Billiard Room.

The owner of a Brunswick "Baby Grand" Billiard Table will spend less on Theatres, Clubs and other outside amusements.

As a general rule the Brunswick "Baby Grand" saves in this way more than the small monthly payments which soon make you its owner.

The Ideal Gift

Our Brunswick "Baby Grand" Billiard Table makes a magnificent Christmas, Birthday or Wedding Gift. Its strikingly rich and attractive appearance, its scientific accuracy in design, its reliable construction, its perfect playing qualities, make the Brunswick "Baby Grand" one of the most highly prized possessions of a well-appointed home

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.
Dept. D, 324-328 South Wabash Ave., Chicago

Please send me your Special Introductory Proposition on the "Baby Grand" Billiard Tables and a free copy of your book entitled **"Billiards—the Home Magnet."**

Name ....

Street ....

City.......................*State*.......................

The room in my home available for Billiards, clear of any projection, measures......x.....feet.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company
Dept. D, 324-328 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago

Branch Offices and Salesrooms in All Principal Cities of the United States, Canada, France and Mexico

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE
Mr. Roosevelt's Attack on the Taft Trust Policy . 959
Women as Jurors 962
Must Rich Smugglers Go to Jail? 963
A "Lynch-Law" Governor 964
Interpreting the Socialist Vote 965
Incorporated Generosity 966

FOREIGN COMMENT:
A Crown Prince in Hot Water 967
Revolution Threatened in Turkey 968
Decadence of the German Army 969
Japan's Burden of Armaments 970

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:
A Plan for an Open-air Telescope 971
Railway-Car Sanitation 972
To Pump Ozone into London Subways 972
Amateur Celestial Photography 972
Animals that Count 973
Moving Pictures Taken by Night 973
A Meter that Prints its Record 974

SCIENCE AND INVENTION (*Continued*): PAGE
Cooking by Wireless 974
Is a Spider an Insect? 974
Welding with Lead-Pencils 975
Plowing Fourteen Acres an Hour 975

LETTERS AND ART:
The Foremost American Illustrator 976
Chicago "Trying it on the Dog" 977
Tolstoy's Last Play 978
The Editor's Fear of Originality 979

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE:
Too Much Religious Talk 980
Japan's Crusade Against Vice 980
Scare-head Church Advertising 981
Disappearing Jews of China 981
Russia's Premier and the Jews 982
Help for the Wayward Girl 982

MISCELLANEOUS 983-1007
INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE 1008-1016

The Topic of the Moment is
CHINA
The Book to Read Is
JOSEPH KING GOODRICH'S
"The Coming China"
Just Published by
A. C. McCLURG & CO., Chicago

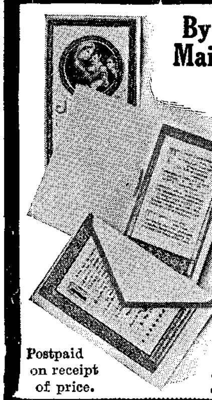
Professor Goodrich speaks with authority as a resident in the Far East for over twenty-five years.

Illustrated, 12mo. Net, $1.50, Postpaid, $1.62

We would also call attention to Mrs. Conger's important book, "LETTERS FROM CHINA," now in its third edition.

Fully Illustrated. $2.75 net.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES



By Mail DUTTON'S CHRISTMAS CARDS

SEND THE KIND OF CHRISTMAS CARDS WHICH HAVE MORE THAN TRANSIENT INTEREST. Dutton's Cards reproduce the world's great art treasures or the sentiments of the most inspiring thinkers, or they give you in the most attractive form the best work of contemporary writers and artists. *Send for complete catalogue of Cards and Calendars at once.*

DUTTON'S FLORENTINE SERIES. Six Fra Angelico angels and twelve Madonnas in color on gold backgrounds, mounted in folded cover of antique paper with mother-of-pearl inlay tied with heavy silk cord. Each 25c; six for $1.20, in envelope.

FLORENTINE POSTALS. Same designs on heavy post-cards with gilt beveled edges. Each 5c; dozen 50c.

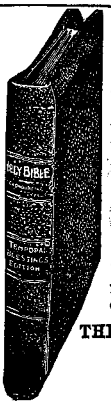
CHRISTMAS CANDLELIGHT SERIES. New designs and text by Mary C. Low. Double folder of extra heavy enameled board tied with ribbon bow. Unusually attractive work of a favorite designer. Each 15c; dozen $1.50 in envelope.

CHRISTMAS CANDLELIGHT POSTALS. Same designs as above on heavy post-cards with gilt beveled edges. Each 5c; dozen 50c.

MARY C. LOW CHRISTMAS LETTERS. In illuminated lettering on cream antique paper in Christmas envelope with red and gold edges. Dainty and individual. Each 10c; dozen $1.00.

GIFT TAGS. *Flower-crowned heads emerging from Christmas stockings.* Eyelet for tying on. 25c dozen. **E. P. DUTTON & CO., 31 West 23d St., New York.**

Postpaid on receipt of price.



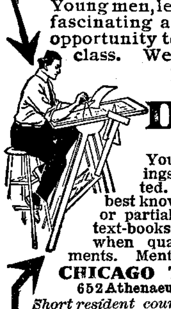
The very finest expression of the Holy Scriptures — Perfect in every detail

Your Bible should be selected from the world-famous International Series. 600 styles of clear type, strong binding, illustrations and study helps—Bibles to meet the need of every Christian worker.

International Bibles

We will be glad to send you free our complete, illustrated catalogue on request.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.
1010 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pa.



Join the Better Paid Class!

Young men, learn a profession that is clean, fascinating and profitable. Here is your opportunity to forge ahead of the mediocre class. We offer a practical and complete course in Architectural, Structural and Mechanical

DRAFTING
BY MAIL

You study from blue-prints of buildings and machinery actually being erected. Lessons are approved by Chicago's best known architects and engineers. Full or partial courses to fit your need. No text-books to buy. We assist you to a position when qualified. Low tuition, easy payments. Mention course and write for folder.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
652 Athenaeum Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Short resident courses in the same studies at our school in Chicago. Low tuition. Day and evening classes. Send for catalog V.

"The Original Phonographic Method"

CORTINA-PHONE
German—French—English
Italian—Spanish

or any other language learned quickly and easily by the Cortina-Phone Method at home. Write for free booklet today; easy payment plan.

CORTINA-PHONE

Cortina Academy of Languages 570 Cortina Blg. 44 W. 34th St., N. Y.

STOP! DON'T BUY THAT BOOK!

Cut your book bills. Save your dollars. Home study cheap. Borrow by mail the very best standard books by standard writers on Success; Business; Recreation; Health; Home, Social and Political Problems; Religion; Occultism; New Thought, etc., etc. Advice free. Prompt Service. No Security. No tiresome Rules. Full Lists and Bi-weekly Critic on request. Send a post-card with just your name and address to

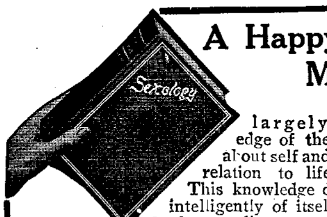
Oriental Esoteric Library, 126, Washington, D. C.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Correspondence-Study Dept.

HOME STUDY

offers 350 class-room courses to non-resident students. One may thus do part work for a Bachelor's degree. Elementary courses in many subjects, others for Teachers, Writers, Accountants, Bankers, Business Men, Ministers, Social Workers, Etc. Begin any time.

19th Year U. of C. (Div. R) Chicago, Ill.



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(*Illustrated*)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in one volume. Illustrated. $2.00, postpaid

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents
Puritan Pub. Co., 777 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

URSULINE ACADEMY

A select home school for girls

College Preparatory and all special courses. Ideal location. Spacious grounds. Tennis, Basket-ball and all outdoor exercises, with special attention to delicate children.

Open air sleeping rooms if desired. Terms only $300. For catalogue address

THE MOTHER SUPERIOR
1109 Delaware Avenue Wilmington, Delaware

LAW STUDY AT HOME

Graduate correspondence students most successful at bar examination. Write today for proof and our free 112-page catalog. We make your home a university. Leading home-study law course in America. Our own modern text—prepared by deans and professors from the big law colleges—**Harvard, Chicago, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Stanford and others.** Very low cost and easy terms. Also business law. We guarantee to coach free a graduate failing to pass any bar exam.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY, Box 8378, Chicago, Ill.

Married? THE SCIENCE OF A NEW LIFE. By John Cowan, M.D. 400 pages. 100 illustrations. This is the most valuable book on the marriage relation ever issued. Circular giving full information sent free. Address **J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co.,** 57 I. Rose Street, New York.

MILLS COLLEGE, Near Oakland, California

The only Woman's College on the Pacific Coast. Chartered 1885. Entrance and graduation requirements equal to those of Stanford and University of California. Twenty-two departments. Ideal climate.

President, Luella Clay Carson, A.M., Litt.D., LL.D.

For catalogue address Secretary, Mills College P. O., California.

1825 BOOK BUYERS, ATTENTION! 1911
The Burnham Antique Book Store
2 Milk Street, - Boston, Mass.

Largest old book store in New England. Catalogues issued. Sent on request. Odd books found. Libraries and single books purchased.

Mr. Esenwein

SHORT-STORY WRITING

A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the **Short-Story** taught by **J. Berg Esenwein, Editor, Lippincott's Magazine.**

250-page catalogue free. Write to-day.

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
71 Besse Place, Springfield, Mass.

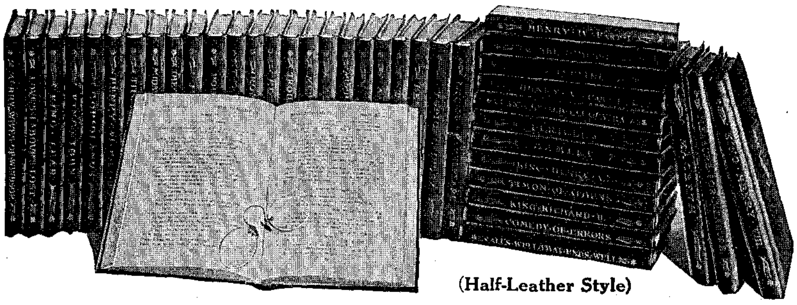
Just the thing for a Holiday Gift

The dainty elegance, the solid worth and the deserved popularity of *The Booklovers Shakespeare* make it just the thing for a holiday gift. It can be appreciated by all whatever their degree of culture. Every detail of letterpress, paper and binding is marked by luxury and charm, and our easy terms are a boon to those who feel the financial pressure of the "festive season."

$1.00 Secures an Entire Set *Sent Free for Examination*

A complete set of **THE BOOKLOVERS** will be sent free for examination prepaid to any address, on receipt of the coupon below properly filled out. *No money need accompany this coupon.* The set may be returned at our expense if it fails to please you. Examination will cost you nothing and places you under no obligation. If the books are what you want you can keep the entire set and send us One Dollar only, and you can pay the balance at the rate of $2.00 per month.

Large Type
Fine Paper
Rich Binding



(Half-Leather Style)

Actual Size of Volumes, 7x5 Inches

Booklovers Shakespeare

40 Handy Volumes—7,000 Pages—400 Illustrations

The Booklovers is the Shakespeare of the discriminating. Many world-famed scholars contribute to make it the best edition ever published. Its annotations, commentaries, and glossary are thorough as scholarship can make them, yet clear so that anyone can understand and enjoy them. There are 40 charming volumes in the edition, 7 x 5 inches in size, 7,000 pages in all. There are 40 magnificent full-page illustrations in color and hundreds of rare woodcuts. The Booklovers includes everything that Shakespeare ever wrote. Every hidden meaning, every obscure word, is thoroughly explained, making Shakespeare easy to understand as a popular novel. ***No other edition contains such invaluable features.***

AN $8.00 ART PORTFOLIO FREE Every year at Christmas time we are swamped with late-arriving orders which cause delay, disappointment, and inconvenience to our customers and to ourselves. As an incentive to promptness we have decided to offer ***absolutely free of charge a Magnificent Art Portfolio*** to each one of the first 200 whose orders reach us in time.

This portfolio contains 16 plates reproducing in duogravure famous Shakespearean pictures and photographs of views in the Shakespeare country. It would cost $8.00 if bought in an art store. The plates are 9½ x 12½ inches in size, can be framed at small expense, or just as they are they will decorate and beautify your home. There are just 200 of these artistic treasures. Send your order promptly and you can obtain one ***free of cost.***

HALF-PRICE HOLIDAY OFFER

The regular price of The Booklovers has recently been advanced from $58.00 to $62.00. DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON, HOWEVER, WE OFFER A SMALL EDITION OF THE WORK AT JUST HALF-PRICE —$31.00. This low figure and our generous selling plan will rapidly clear out this limited offer. To secure one of these bargains you must act promptly. Send the coupon now. To-morrow may be too late. It is your privilege to return the set if it does not please you.

The University Society
44-60 East 23d Street - NEW YORK

L. D.
11-25

**The
University
Society,
New York**

You may send prepaid, for my examination, a set of the Booklovers Shakespeare in half-leather binding. If the books are satisfactory, I shall pay you $1.00 within five days after their receipt, and $2.00 per month thereafter for 15 months.* If they are not I shall notify you and hold them subject to your order. Also send, prepaid, the $8.00 art portfolio, which I am to retain without cost if I keep the books.

Name...

Address...

* If you prefer cloth binding, change 15 months to 12.

NO OTHER EDITION CONTAINS

the following combination of invaluable features. They make Shakespeare easy to read, to understand and to appreciate.

Topical Index *in which you can find instantly any desired passage in the plays and poems.*

Critical Comments *on the plays and characters. They are selected from the writings of Coleridge, Hazlitt, Dowden, Furnivall, Goethe and many other world-famed Shakespearean scholars.*

Glossaries *A complete one in each volume, explaining every difficult, doubtful or obsolete word.*

Two Sets of Notes *One for the general reader and a supplementary set for students.*

Arguments *These give a condensed story of each play in clear and interesting prose.*

Study Methods *which furnish the equivalent of a formal course of Shakespearean study.*

Life of Shakespeare *by Dr. Israel Gollancz, with critical essays by Walter Bagehot, Leslie Stephen, Thomas Spencer Baynes, and Richard Grant White.*

You Must Decide Now!

Last Call for Special Xmas Edition!

Use Xmas Coupon below for $6.00 Premium

A DISTINCTIVE, numbered, Christmas edition of the great 1911 Standard Dictionary and Cyclopedia in two volumes is in preparation.

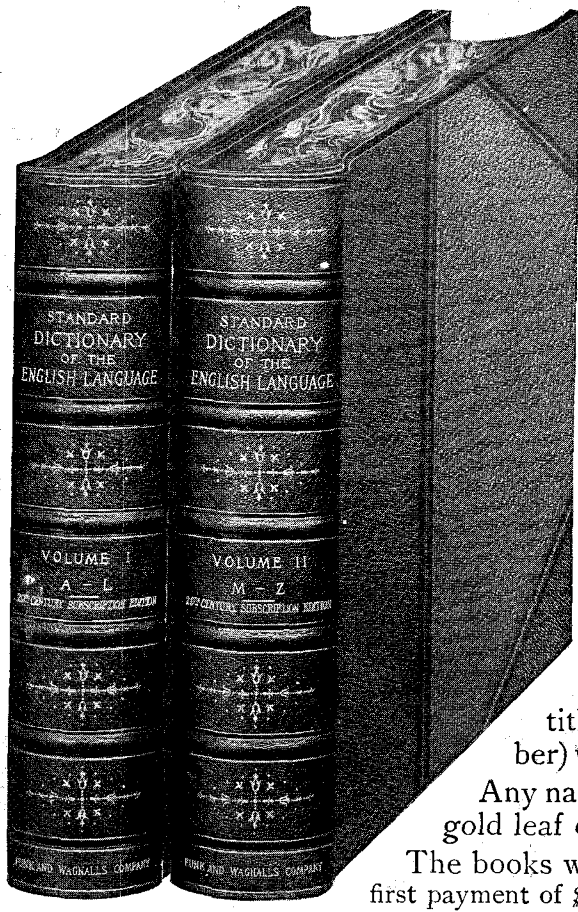
The binding will be ¾ imported black German Morocco leather, the handsomest and most durable binding known.

A $6.00 up-to-date Atlas and World-Census with illustrated Gazetteer (254 pages) will be presented free with each set.

A hand-illuminated presentation title page (worded to suit the subscriber) will be bound in Vol. I of each set.

Any name desired will be stamped free in gold leaf on the back of each volume.

The books will be delivered on receipt of the first payment of $1.00, and the remaining payments will be easy—less than 7c a day. Send coupon for particulars.


STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
VOLUME I
A – L
20TH CENTURY SUBSCRIPTION EDITION
FUNK AND WAGNALLS COMPANY
STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
VOLUME II
M – Z
20TH CENTURY SUBSCRIPTION EDITION
FUNK AND WAGNALLS COMPANY

Each volume 12½ x 9¼ x 2¾

STRONG INDORSEMENTS BY NOTED OWNERS

"**Wonderfully comprehensive, superb.**"—Hon. E. E. Brown, former U. S. Commissioner of Education, now President of New York University.

"**Surpasses all its rivals.**"—New York Sun.

"**Will supersede all other dictionaries.**"—Oxford University, Prof. A. H. Sayce.

"**Most thumb-worn of all dictionaries in our room.**"—Head foreman, Proof Division Government Printing Office, C. M. Robertson.

"**Should be on every scholar's desk.**"—Edwin Markham, Author of "The Man with the Hoe," etc.

"**Admiration of literary England: should be the pride of literary America.**"—St. James's Budget (London).

"**One can do without principles, but not without the Standard Dictionary!**"—The late Mark Twain.

"**Amazed at its comprehensiveness.**"—Brown University, President W. H. P. Faunce.

"**In thoroughness, completeness, accuracy, typography, style and illustration, it challenges criticism, and commands admiration,**" says Journal of Education, Boston, Mass.

"**It is a triumph in the art of publication. . . . . It is the most satisfactory and most complete dictionary yet printed,**" says the New York Herald.

"**The very best dictionary of the English language extant,**" says Philadelphia Record.

FUNK & WAGNALLS
Standard Dictionary

A set of the holiday edition of the Standard Dictionary and the free Atlas would make wonderful gifts. Just listen to the ways in which they would serve you.

Defines All Words: When you meet an unfamiliar word, you can always find a clear, accurate definition of it, by a specialist, in the Standard. You will *never* be disappointed.

A Dependable Cyclopedia: If you turn to an important term like "philosophy" you will find an entire column given to a brief history of philosophy—not merely a five or six line definition. Other definitions are in *proportion*.

40 Reference Books in One: The Standard Dictionary has 30,000 more quotations than Bartlett or Hoyt: 100,000 more synonyms than Fernald: a larger list of classical names than Anthon: it differentiates more words than Roget's Thesaurus.

Send for information now, so you can get your order in as soon as possible. Express never moves so slowly as the last few weeks before Christmas.

ATLAS FREE: To every subscriber for a set of the Xmas edition of the Standard Dictionary. Not an ordinary one, but a big, fat, 1911 Atlas, 254 pages of fine calendered paper; silk linen binding. Measure out 13½ x 10¼ inches and you will see its generous size. This Atlas brings the world to your desk, gives you the latest census of all towns of 100 and over, and posts you on the industries, manners and customs, etc., etc., of the different countries.

Xmas Coupon—December 25th

VALUE $6.00

Funk & Wagnalls Company
44-60 East 23d. St.,
New York

Please send me the special Christmas terms of your Standard Dictionary and free Atlas offer, together with sample pages of the books. Also kindly send me free a copy of "Better Say."

Name ....

Occupation ....

Address ....

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY NEW YORK LONDON

The Second Distribution of

The Encyclopaedia Britannica

(*New 11th Edition*)

is now in progress—

and, while a sufficient supply of complete sets of the work (28 volumes and Index) is at present available for the prompt filling of new orders, it is far from improbable that the latent demand which exists for this celebrated work may materialize too rapidly between now and the end of the year to permit of the execution before Christmas of belated orders. Many people who are sure, who, indeed, have actually decided, to acquire the New Edition will regard the approaching holiday season as a good occasion for carrying their purpose into effect. What is apt to be overlooked is that the supply of sets cannot be increased at a moment's notice, that the printing and binding of the New Edition is a protracted and highly specialized operation which cannot be hurried. The Cambridge University Press knows of only one way in which such intending purchasers may secure themselves from disappointment—namely, by early application.

Obviously, in the case of those who are contemplating either giving the book or acquiring it for themselves this Christmas, ***provided that on investigation it measures up to their expectations,*** there is still less room for delay. Any reader who feels attracted to this work of reference, to the pages of which nothing of human interest is alien and which is offered by the Press of the University of Cambridge as the latest, fullest and most authoritative in any language, and who, if he decides to order the book, would like to have it delivered before December 25, should therefore make his enquiries at once and write for a

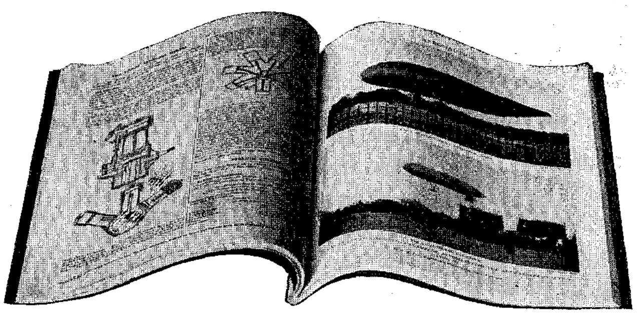
New (164 pp.) India Paper Prospectus—

in the preparation of which neither cost nor effort has been spared in endeavouring to present as faithful a picture as possible of this most comprehensive (and therefore most difficult to describe) repository of human knowledge.

When the forthcoming appearance of the New Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica was announced one year ago, 32,000 subscribers, convinced that the new work maintained the standard of previous editions, ordered it *before publication*. They were not disappointed, and have since testified to their satisfaction in numerous appreciative letters. **Of subscribers from now on it is not required that they should wait their turn on a long list of applicants, nor that they should take the work on trust.** In the New India Paper Prospectus the publishers have literally opened the volumes of the New Edition at hundreds of places, and at every opening they have demonstrated from the book itself some typical feature of its contents by the reproduction of complete articles or portions of articles, of plates, maps and cuts, exactly as they occur in the original text. It is believed that this prospectus will prove adequate for every ordinary purpose of investigation and it may be obtained free by cutting out and mailing the accompanying application blank.

A New Binding for the India Paper Volumes:

The publishers have perfected a new binding for the India paper impression of the 11th Edition (*full limp velvet suede, smooth French calf lining, silk sewn, round corners, gilt edges, gold lettering on sides and back, with gold roll inside covers*), which to the merits of previous styles adds those of Greater Durability, Greater Pliancy, Greater Portability and Great Artistic Charm. Particulars enclosed with New Prospectus.



Reduced Photograph of The New India Paper Prospectus

which contains 198 extracts from the 11th Edition and exact reproductions of 32 plates, 3 maps and numerous text cuts.

THE NEW ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA (11th Edition) consists of 28 volumes of text and an index.

Each volume of text averages 960 to 1,060 pages. The whole work contains about 44,000,000 words of text.

There are 40,000 separate articles, 7,000 illustrations in the text, 450 full page plates (many of them coloured) and 569 maps.

The work is based on a new survey of the whole field of human knowledge, and the information is brought up to the summer of 1910.

There were more than 1,500 contributors to the 11th Edition (representing 21 countries), including 599 members of the teaching staff of 81 Universities, 200 Americans, 168 Fellows of the Royal Society and 47 Officials of the British Museum. The editorial staff numbered 64.

The whole work was written and edited at one time, nothing being printed until the text was practically finished. This ensured proper editorial supervision of the work as a whole to the end that the earlier articles should be as up-to-date as the later ones.

APPLICATION for the NEW INDIA PAPER PROSPECTUS

Full particulars of prices, deferred payments, bookcases, bindings, together with the prospectus described above will be sent free on application to

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

(Encyclopaedia Britannica Department)
35 WEST 32d STREET, NEW YORK
149 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

Send me the new India Paper Prospectus of the 11th Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica
L. D. 17

Name ....

Profession or Business ....

Residence ....

INSPIRING NEW BOOKS

All New—Just Published this Fall

ON A WIDE VARIETY OF TOPICS

Fiction, Philosophy, Government, Immigration, Public Speaking, Youth, Pedagogics, Bible Study, Etc.

All Bookstores or the Publishers

Florence Morse Kingsley, Author of "Miss Philura." "The Return of Caroline," etc.

Miss Philura comes before us in a Bran-New Dress

One of the most "clever," "cheery," "captivating," "wholesome" little ladies of fiction history "comes back" in the superb dress she so richly deserves.

The Transfiguration of Miss Philura

By FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY

A captivating story welcomed in its regular edition by over 100,000 delighted readers.

Now Republished in Special Gift-Book Style with four full-page illustrations in color, each type page printed in two colors; and artistic cover decoration in heavy gold leaf—all encased in neat gilt-edged box.

If *you* have not read it, get it now

A delightful story of love and faith, and their power to work a miracle in a lonely life, told with delicious touches of tender sentiment, optimism, and spirituality. **Price $1.00 net; by mail, $1.10.**

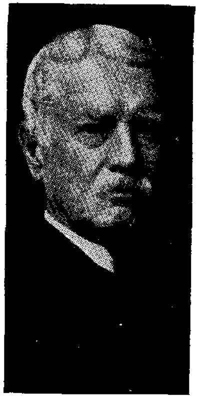
A New Book by the Author of "Brain and Personality"

Life, Death, and Immortality

BY

WILLIAM HANNA THOMSON, M.D., LL.D.

Consulting Physician to Roosevelt Hospital and to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, New York City. Member of the Academy of Medicine. Late President of the Association of American Physicians, etc., etc. Author of "Brain and Personality," etc.



William Hanna Thomson, M.D. LL.D., Author of "Life Death, and Immortality,"; "Brain and Personality."

Dr. Thomson has practised medicine in New York more than fifty years and has won distinction. Of late he has become widely known outside his profession as the author of several books, noticeable among which is "Brain and Personality," a contribution to current discussion of the nature and destiny of man, and perhaps the most widely discust. This new work, "Life, Death, and Immortality," will be received as another notable contribution to the study of man's destiny. He approaches his subject from a scientific basis, and much attention will be attracted to the fact that his conclusions point distinctly to immortality. 12mo. Cloth. **$1.00 net; by mail $1.10.**

The Teacher's Practical Philosophy

By Prof. GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD, D.D., LL.D.

Embodying the essentials of Prof. Ladd's methods and ideas in teaching. Cloth. $1.25 net; by mail, $1.34.

Government by Commission

By JOHN J. HAMILTON

of Des Moines. Explains in detail the workings of the Commission Form of Government. 12mo. Cloth. 285 pages. New Popular Edition. 50 cents net; by mail, 58 cents.

The Young Man and His Problems

By JAMES L. GORDON, D.D.

An uplifting work for young men dealing with such topics as "Grit," "Will-Power," "Self-Control," etc., etc. 12mo. Cloth. 365 pages. $1.00 net; by mail $1.12.

Two New Books by Grenville Kleiser

Great Speeches and How to Make Them

In this work Mr. Kleiser sets forth not only the sources of the power exercised by famous masters of oratory, but points out methods by which young men may acquire and develop the essentials of forcible public speaking. 12mo. Cloth. $1.25 net; by mail $1.4c.

How to Read and Declaim

The latest and most thorough book on the subject. The mechanical aspects will develop graceful carriage, correct standing, accurate enunciation, etc., etc.; the mental aspects will furnish abundant exercise in the use of the best examples of prose and poetry. 12mo. Cloth. $1.25 net; by mail $1.40.

The Immigration Problem

By JEREMIAH W. JENKS, Ph.D., LL.D.

Professor of Economics and Politics, Cornell University

and **W. JETT LAUCK, A.B.**

Formerly Professor of Economics, Washington and Lee University; Chief Examiner of the United States Tariff Board

A Live Book on a Live Question, by Experts. Dr. Jenks was a member, and Prof. Lauck Supt. of Field Agents, of the U. S. Immigration Commission. They make an able, complete and scientific presentation based on facts. 8vo. Cloth. $1.75 net; by mail $1.90.

Daniel Webster

and other Historical Essays, by Prof. William Cleaver Wilkinson. 12mo. Cloth. $1.25 net; by mail $1.35.

Lights and Shadows of Life on the Pacific Coast

By Hon. S. D. Woods. The real History of the Pacific Coast. 12mo. Cloth. $1.25 net; by mail $1.30.

The Bible and Modern Life

By CLAYTON SEDGWICK COOPER

Internat'l Secretary Y. M. C. A. A new type of Bible study suited to modern needs—how it may be organized and developed in different communities. 12mo. Cloth, illustrated. $1.00 net; by mail $1.10.

The Sunday-Night Evangel

By LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, D.D.

Author of "Sermons Which Have Won Souls," etc.

A series of popular discourses to young people on subjects of vital present-day importance. A line of thought full of suggestion in which Dr. Banks especially excels. 12mo. Cloth. $1.30 net; by mail $1.40.

Followers of the Gleam, or Miracles of Grace

By CHARLES L. GOODELL, D.D.

Pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, New York

A record of many modern miracles in the rescue of souls from the paths of shame and debauchery, to upright, christian lives. 12mo. Cloth. $1.00 net; by mail $1.10.

UNA BIRCH

Two New Hour-Glass Stories

Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots

By UNA BIRCH

A concise, interesting biography, based on latest researches. Hour-Glass Series. Illustrated. Cloth. 40 cents net; by mail 45 cents.

The Return of Caroline

By FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY

Author of "The Transfiguration of Miss Philura," etc.

A love story of the 'sweet girl graduate' told in Mrs. Kingsley's direct, simple, and fascinating way. Like all the stories in the "Hour-Glass" series, it is short and crisp, and can easily be read in a brief space of time. Small 12mo. Ornamental cover. 40 cents net; by mail 45 cents.

The Newest Book by Dr. Dubois

Reason and Sentiment

By PAUL DUBOIS, M.D.

Mighty helpful knowledge for the man or woman who would have a well-regulated mind, and a well-balanced judgment. Cloth. 50 cents net; by mail 55 cents.

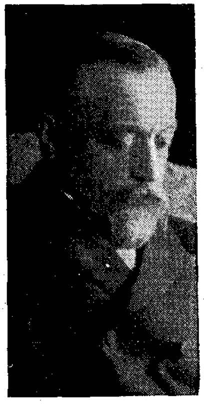
Other Popular Books by Dr. Dubois

Nervous States. 12mo. Cloth. 75c net; by mail 80c.

The Influence of the Mind on the Body. 12mo. Cloth. 50c net; by mail 56c.

Self-Control and How to Secure 12mo. Cloth. $1.50 net; by mail $1.60.

The Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders. 8vo. Cloth. 471 pages. $3.00 net; by mail $3.15. Half-Leather binding, $4.50; by mail $4.65.



PAUL DUBOIS, M.D.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY PUBLISHERS

The Outlook in the Presidential Year

WILL President Taft be nominated for a second term?

Has La Follette a good fighting chance for the Republican nomination?

Can Woodrow Wilson, with his Progressive platform, get the Democratic nomination?

Or—will it be Judson Harmon and the Conservative wing of the party?

Is 1912 to be a Democratic year?

What will the platforms be?

What are the issues at stake?

The two parties will confront one another in line of battle with a more nearly equal prospect of victory than in any campaign for sixteen years.

The campaign has already begun.

Until Election Day, in forming your opinions and making your forecasts, you will find The Outlook authoritative and informing—an indispensable periodical.

The President, the prominent candidates, the National leaders, will speak for themselves—for the things they stand for—through The Outlook.

The Editor-in-Chief of The Outlook, Lyman Abbott, will present the vital issues of the campaign as they develop, and discuss them in the spirit of broad statesmanship which has marked his work in many campaigns.

Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States, is a world authority on problems of National Government.

From his position on The Outlook's editorial staff, Mr. Roosevelt will continue to present—exclusively through The Outlook—his written views on political as well as all other public questions.

The President's View

The President's own judgment of what his Administration has accomplished thus far in its course, and the chief measures remaining on what he calls his "calendar of unfinished business," will appear in The Outlook early in 1912 in an article written by Francis E. Leupp, by special authority of the President.

Mr. Bryan's View

Three times Democratic candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Bryan speaks with the authority that comes from having voiced the feelings of millions of his countrymen. His ideas on the political trend and the coming campaign will be fully set forth in The Outlook in an article by C. M. Harger, written with Mr. Bryan's co-operation and authorization, for The Outlook.

Senator La Follette's View

Robert M. La Follette, the most striking figure in the Republican Progressive movement, and its foremost Presidential candidate, will present his views through The Outlook early in 1912, telling fully and explicitly where he stands on the issues that must be fought out. The article is being prepared by Oscar King Davis under the Senator's direction. La Follette is picturesque and courageous. He has been an extraordinary factor as Governor of Wisconsin and as United States Senator. His own statement—presented through The Outlook—will have wide interest.

Governor Harmon's View

Judson Harmon, conservative leader in the Democratic party, is conspicuous as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. As Attorney-General under President Cleveland he gained practical knowledge of Federal Government. As Governor of Ohio he knows from experience the duties of an Executive. He will give his opinion on vital issues in a special interview with Oscar King Davis to readers of The Outlook. This will follow logically The Outlook's recent articles in which Woodrow Wilson and Oscar Underwood set forth their views.

Senator Bristow's View

Force and earnestness have characterized Mr. Bristow in all his public career. As Senator from Kansas he has been a power in debate and a real influence in constructive legislation. Senator Bristow will state through The Outlook what he believes is the trend of political thought in the Middle West.

Winston Churchill's True Story

One of the best American novels ever written was Winston Churchill's "Mr. Crewe's Career," which gives an exceedingly vivid picture of the struggle of a corrupt political machine, backed by big railway interests on the one side, and the effort to free the State on the other. Mr. Churchill is writing for The Outlook the story of the fighting Progressives of New Hampshire, who are the only Progressives in the East who actually rule. He will describe the present political conditions in his own State and the good which is being accomplished.

Henry Cabot Lodge on the Hundred Years of Peace

The Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, is writing for The Outlook the first history of the Hundred Years of Peace following the War of 1812. It concerns the various difficulties which have arisen between Great Britain and the United States in the century of peace since the Treaty of Ghent, beginning with the "Fifty-four Forty or Fight" contest over the Oregon boundary line, and including the steps whereby diplomacy or arbitration has secured in each case a settlement without recourse to war. This will be a rapid review in two or three articles of the essential facts which have enabled two countries with a border line of three thousand miles to live in peace for a full hundred years.

Governor Johnson, of California

Hiram Johnson and his colleagues are doing some big things in California which other States ought to know about. Congressman William Kent, of California, in "A Talk with Governor Johnson" will tell the readers of The Outlook what these things are and how they are being accomplished. For example: how a great business monopoly has been thrown out of politics; how the recall has helped to place the people in power; how decency and progress have been placed above mere consideration of party. Through Mr. Kent, the Governor will present many of his views on the Nation's progress toward justice and democracy.

Gifford Pinchot on Conservation

Mr. Pinchot may well be called the foremost figure in America's Conservation movement. He has on several occasions selected The Outlook as the channel for his views on questions of National importance—notably when he wrote "The A B C of Conservation." He has just returned from Alaska, where he has studied at first hand certain questions of Conservation which deeply concern the American public. Mr. Pinchot will shortly contribute to The Outlook one or more articles on a subject—to be announced later—that is certain to be of unusual interest and significance.

Many of The Outlook's strongest features cannot be announced in advance, for The Outlook is first of all a Weekly Newspaper, handling great topics on the instant. Therein lies its distinction. Its authority is its strength. If you are not already a subscriber send this coupon with two two-cent stamps for postage.

The Outlook

THE OUTLOOK
287 Fourth Avenue, New York

You may send me three consecutive numbers of The Outlook beginning with the current issue. I enclose two Two-Cent Stamps to cover postage.

____

____

____

YOUR HERITAGE

as a free individual has been the theme of philosophers since history began. During the centuries, men of far-seeing minds—prophets, seers, have declared for a wider, richer freedom. Political economists, socialists, anarchists, have added a grain here or there; but the "schemes" have, in the main, been of the tissue of dreams.

It is good to meet with an uplifting and upbuilding work that is vitally practical; that declares with fervor and backs with logic, tenets of new social conditions: that shows us the fallacies and absurdities of our present day civilization and government: that unearths the very root-causes of our present "social unrest"—and then, withal, goes one step further and suggests a remedy.

Such a book is

MAN'S BIRTHRIGHT

By RITTER BROWN

It is calculated to attract and hold the interest of the reader, and to bring about a sane discussion. Whatever his personal opinions may be on the subjects involved, he cannot but be impressed by the quiet conviction with which it is written, and the moderation of tone employed throughout.

Sent postpaid upon receipt of $1.50

Desmond FitzGerald

156 Fifth Avenue **New York**

THIRTY EDITIONS SINCE PUBLICATION

We Earnestly Urge Parents to Have their Children Read Jules Payot's

The Education of the Will

It will Surely Help to Make Them *Better*
—*More Successful*—Men and Women

The New York Evening Sun thinks:

"His treatise is the most thoughtful, the most systematic, and, if we may so express it, the most business-like we know of."

The Brooklyn Times says:

"It must be declared in uncompromising terms that this is a valuable, perhaps a great book. . . . In this haphazard, nervous age such a book as this is a tonic. It preaches the gospel America needs."

The Philadelphia North American declares:

"It is a prescription for the attainment of self-mastery which is procurable in the 'drug-store' of most any mind, and of which men in general stand in immediate need at the present moment."

CAUTION—Be sure that it is *Payot's* book that you buy as there is another book with the same title, but which has no relation to this.

THE EDUCATION OF THE WILL, by Jules Payot, Litt. D., Ph.D., translated from the French by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., Professor Clinical Psychiatry, Fordham University, New York. 12mo, cloth, 450 pages, $1.50; post-paid, $1.60.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

44-60 E. 23d STREET **NEW YORK**

To get this

THIS advertisement opens to you the opportunity to get for your home library or reading table, absolutely free of charge and without obligation of any sort, one of the most valuable little volumes about books and their makers that you ever opened.

Simply clip off the coupon at the foot of the opposite page—tear it off if you can't find your shears.

—then fill it out and mail it.

It will bring to you by mail a sixty-four page volume which we have prepared at no small expense in order to make possible a thoroughly adequate description of the famous Harvard Classics,

The Eliot Five-Foot Shelf of Books

Our original intention was to make it little more than a detailed explanation of the Five-Foot Shelf, published solely for advertising purposes. But it developed in preparation into such a complete and useful work in itself that we want every lover of books among the readers of The Literary Digest to have a copy.

IT is a really delightful little book

—not a mere catalogue of titles and authors, but

—a literary guide and summary of a character that no book lover can afford to neglect.

The booklet is technically a form of advertising matter—and for this reason we cannot sell it.

We have decided, however, that every book lover should have an opportunity to possess a copy.

Hence this offer.

And as everyone who is fond of reading cannot help but be interested in The Harvard Classics themselves we are confident that we shall be more than repaid for our efforts, in dollars and cents, by spreading broadcast this thoroughly adequate description and explanation of what the Five-Foot Shelf of Books really is.

TO quote Dr. Eliot's own words: "My aim was not to select the best fifty or best hundred books in the world, but to give, in twenty-one thousand pages or thereabouts, a picture of the progress of the human race within historical times, so far as that progress can be depicted in books."

The Harvard Classics are most emphatically not made up of literary tidbits or extracts from famous authors, but are complete works. This is the significant feature of this library which differentiates it from all others.

Practically every piece of writing included in the series is complete in itself

—is a whole book, narrative, document, essay, or poem.

The works as selected bear a close relation not only to each other, but also to the main idea, which is not to

—— cut this

Unique Calendar of the Southland for 1912

The Dixie Book of Days

Entertaining and instructive daily quotations that reveal the romance, folklore, humor, literature, and history of the South.

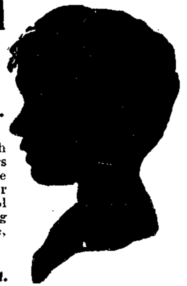
Distinctively Southern but national in interest

Cover with handsome photogravures; each inside sheet covers one week and has *space for notes.* Two colors throughout.

Price **$1.** Order through your bookstore, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

The Page Publishing Association
Dept. C, 849 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Educate Your Child at Home



Under the direction of

CALVERT SCHOOL, Inc.
(*Established 1897*)

A unique system by means of which children from kindergarten to 12 years of age may be educated entirely at home by the best modern methods and under the guidance and supervision of a school with a national reputation for training young children. For information write, stating age of child, to

THE CALVERT SCHOOL,
10 Chase St., Baltimore, Md.
V. M. HILLYER, A.B. (Harvard), Headmaster.

"Scientific MIS-management"—Avoid it

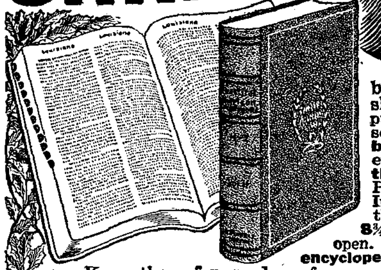
The Stockwell Institute expert courses will increase your practical knowledge in the following lines, ***and give you better results in your business.***

(1) Business Efficiency
(2) Factory and Mill Cost Accounting
(3) Practical Economics
(4) Industrial Co-operation

Courses are extremely practical and consist of forty lessons each. Send to-day for full information. First lesson free.

THE STOCKWELL INSTITUTE
10 Wall Street, New York City

The GREATEST CHRISTMAS GIFT OFFER EVER MADE $3.50



WE HAVE the largest printing and book-binding plant in America. It must be kept busy the year 'round, whether times are slack or good. For that reason we have arranged to publish this **greatest encyclopedia of modern times** and sell it at manufacturer's cost. **Ten years of tireless research by world prominent educators** have made this wonderful encyclopedia so complete that it gives **instant reply to** the **thousands of questions** arising in our daily experience. Printed in large type—easy to read—on opaque **Bible paper.** Improved methods of binding, bring the two volumes into a thickness of 1½ inches each. **Contains 2,700 pages, size 8¾ x 6½.** Bound in flexible cloth or morocco, lays flat when open. **A condensed rival to the best and most expensive encyclopedias published.**

Keep them for ready reference—at home—at your office—or any place where you are likely to want practical authoritative information right away. No digging through scores of volumes to get the gist of a subject. **Whether Business, Art, Religion, Science, or any one of 8,500 subjects**—you will find it in these two books—boiled down—brought to a focus—sharpened up so that you can see the point without unnecessary reading. **Completely thumb indexed for instantaneous reference.** The whole range of knowledge is summed up in these two convenient, flexible cover books.

READ THIS EXPERIMENTAL OFFER

Thousands of these sets **have been sold at $6.25** and were well worth it. If we can sell them by the tens of thousands at $3.50, we will do it to keep our plant busy the year 'round. This will return us cost of making and give you the benefit of buying without middleman's profit. **But the $3.50 offer is only experimental and the price will go up at once** unless large sales come back quickly from this advertisement, so order now—this offer may not appear again.

The **Practical American Encyclopedia,** 2 volumes, flexible cloth bound, gold embossed, $3.50 prepaid. Same in de luxe edition, bound in genuine American morocco, gold embossed, $4.00 prepaid. **Packed in holly box if desired—great for Xmas gift.** Money back if not completely satisfied. Be one of the thousands to get in on this experimental price of $3.50. Send today—by next mail.

W. B. Conkey Co., Dept. 7, Hammond, Ind.—Printers and Bookbinders

---

New Field For Writers

DEMAND for motion picture plays rapidly increasing; larger prices being paid. You can write them; we teach you by mail in 10 easy lessons. Ours is the original and only thorough course; graduates selling their plays.

Send for full details. **ASS'D M. P. SCHOOLS,**
703 Chicago Opera House Block, Chicago, Ill.

OLD AND RARE BOOKS

Catalogue "O" embracing many interesting books on History, Natural History, Americana, Facetiæ, etc., is just off the press.

Mailed free on request

FREDERICK LOESER AND CO. BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

BOOK BARGAINS

Ours is the largest and best Catalogue of good Library and Holiday Books at Bargain Prices issued by any Establishment in the U. S.

ANY AND ALL BOOKS SUPPLIED

We sell everything in the way of a book, and at the lowest prices, *our discounts ranging all the way up to 80 per cent.* If you want good books at bargain prices and prompt service, write to-day for Catalog which includes a large number of English Importations at less than half regular prices. They were purchased by the President of the Association while in London last summer. *We refer to any of the leading New York publishers.*

The Union Library Association
225 Fifth Avenue New York City

---

book free

multiply a man's books unnecessarily, but to give him the smallest possible number requisite to culture and education.

THERE'S nothing more delightful than getting snuggled down in a big, comfortable chair on a winter's evening and losing yourself in the pages of just the sort of book that appeals to you most—adventure or history or poetry or love or essays or what not.

And could anything be finer than knowing that the book itself is thoroughly worth the time and the interest you are giving to it—that it is something you will be glad to have read and proud to have read all your life?

Every volume in The Eliot Five-Foot Shelf of Books is a work of this type—interesting, absorbing, and of vital importance in English literature.

EVERY mail brings us inquiries about these booklets, from all over the world.

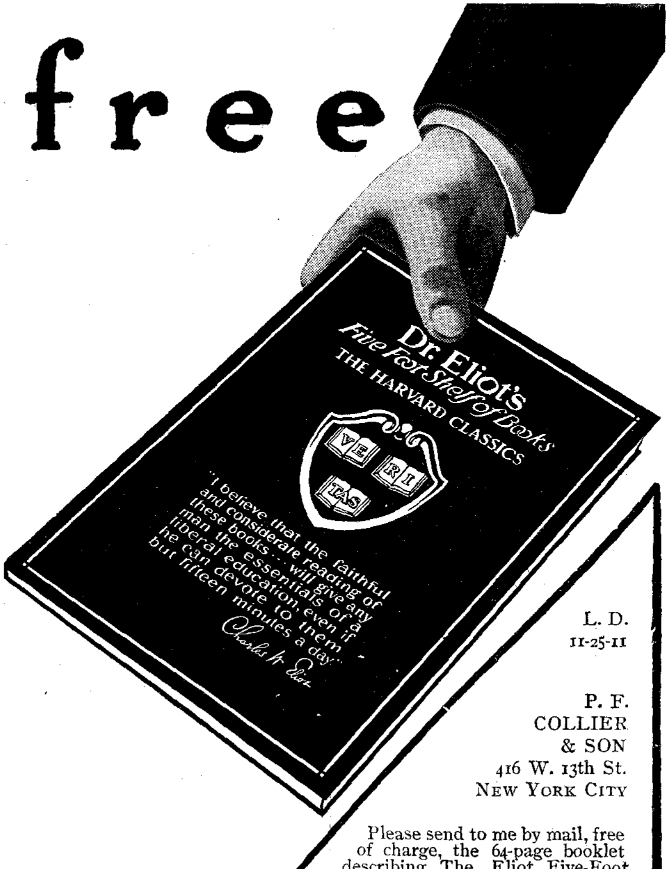
Our policy is to answer every request at once, in the order received—with absolute impartiality.

As long as this edition lasts we shall be able to mail the books punctually, but when it gives out there will necessarily be a wait of some weeks before we can have the next edition ready for mailing.

We would suggest, therefore, that you send in your request promptly.

It would be best to tear the coupon off now, as you sit here reading, and mail it to-day.

coupon


Dr. Eliot's
Five Foot Shelf of Books
THE HARVARD CLASSICS
VE
RI
TAS
"I believe that the faithful and considerate reading of these books ... will give any man the essentials of a liberal education, even if he can devote to them but fifteen minutes a day."
Charles W. Eliot

L. D.
11-25-11

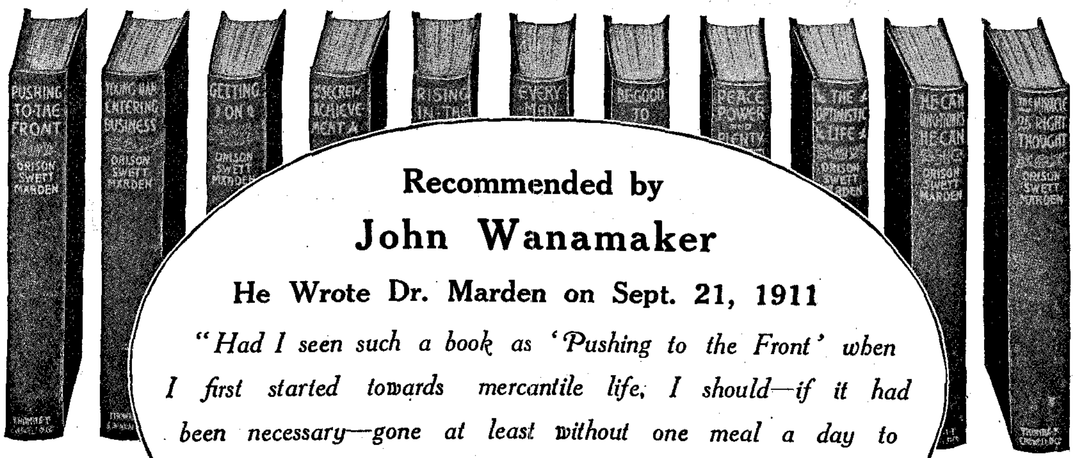
P. F.
COLLIER
& SON
416 W. 13th St.
NEW YORK CITY

Please send to me by mail, free of charge, the 64-page booklet describing The Eliot Five-Foot Shelf of Books.

Name ....

Address ....

A Life-Long Holiday Gift for a Few Dollars



Recommended by

John Wanamaker

He Wrote Dr. Marden on Sept. 21, 1911

"Had I seen such a book as 'Pushing to the Front' when I first started towards mercantile life, I should—if it had been necessary—gone at least without one meal a day to save enough money to have bought the book."

(*Signed*) *JOHN WANAMAKER.*

11
VOLUMES

3348
PAGES

Marden's Books of Inspiration

THESE inspirational books by Orison Swett Marden show how successful men do things; how they make up for deficiencies in education; how they achieve their aim, double their means, establish their credit, get a foothold in the business world, grasp opportunities, increase their abilities, make an impression on men of affairs—in fact, how they *succeed in life.*

Special Holiday Offer

Two dollars, with this coupon, brings to you the complete Marden Inspirational Library, eleven handsome volumes, over 400 idea-full chapters, 3348 text pages, transportation fully prepaid. Two dollars per month for four months if you select the cloth binding, and five months if you prefer the silk edition, pays for this library, complete, and brings you in addition every month for two full years SUCCESS MAGAZINE.

SUCCESS is the national family magazine in which Dr. Orison Swett Marden, its editor and founder, contributes every month one or more inspiring articles. It is famous also for its timely review of events, clean and interesting stories and outspoken editorials on our big American problems.

The regular price of this library, in silk binding, with SUCCESS MAGAZINE is $15.75 (in cloth binding $13.00). The silk volumes measure 4 x 6½ inches, popular pocket size, are handsomely bound in green watered silk, with gilt tops; each has a book-mark. The cloth volumes measure 5 x 7½ inches, and are attractively bound in red cloth. Each set is embossed in gilt, illustrated with portraits and printed in large, clear type. With this coupon you will receive SUCCESS MAGAZINE every month for two years (24 numbers) and you get at once the complete Marden Inspirational Library. Here is your chance to learn from the experience of others how to make living more profitable and life more worth while. *Send the coupon with two dollars to-day.*

This Coupon Saves You $3.00 or $3.75

I enclose two dollars. Send me at once, transportation charges fully prepaid, the complete eleven-volume "Marden Inspirational Library," 3348 pages, bound in cloth silk and enter my name for a full two-years' subscription to SUCCESS MAGAZINE, to include the Christmas Number. I promise to remit two dollars each month until I have paid $10 for the cloth binding.
$12 for the silk binding.

Name..

Address...

City and State..

Occupation..

SUCCESS MAGAZINE, Dept. R, 29-31 E. 22nd Street, New York

The most successful business men, statesmen, professional men, educators and executives have these volumes as part of their permanent libraries. Many of them have purchased hundreds of volumes for presentation purposes to their employees and best friends.

Nearly a million copies are now circulated all over the world, translated into many tongues.

Those who read them are spurred to their highest endeavor, urged forward to bring out the very best and to make of themselves the utmost possible.

Ministers, teachers, educators, orators, writers, professional men find them invaluable as ready reference books, teeming as they are with life stories of the world's great successes. You, too, want them.

There are eleven volumes in this set, each volume complete in itself. The titles are as follows: The Optimistic Life; The Young Man Entering Business; Secret of Achievement; Getting On; Pushing to the Front; Be Good to Yourself; He Can Who Thinks He Can; Peace, Power and Plenty; The Miracle of Right Thought; Rising in the World; Every Man a King.

You Will Be Interested In

Wanted—A Man.
Dare.
The Will and the Way.
Rich Without Money.
Choosing a Vocation.
The Man With the Idea.
Decision.
Love as a Tonic.
The Born Leader.
Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six Kinds of Liars.
Be Good to Yourself.
Responsibilities and Power.
Luck, Originality, Initiative.
He Can Who Thinks He Can.
Enthusiasm.
Facts on Common Sense.
Be Brief.
Habit—The Servant or the Master.
Courage—Self Control.
A Home of My Own.
Promotion—Health.
Art of Advertising.
Keeping Up With the Times.
Friendship and Success.
System and Order.
Starting on Borrowed Capital.
Salesmanship.
Other Men's Brains.
What Is the Matter With Your Help?
What Credit Is Based On.
Dollars and Dimes.
Just Getting Along.
Useful Occupation.
Getting a Situation.
Hints to Young Writers.
How to Talk Well.
The Roll Call of the Great.

These Are a Few of the 400 Idea-full Chapters

☞ Final Opportunity to Save $20 on This Great Work

50 Cents a Week Does It!

Just 50 cents a week puts you in *immediate possession* of the eleven volumes (now out) and the early use of forthcoming Vol. XII (soon to be issued) of the GREATEST RELIGIOUS ENCYCLOPEDIA ever published—

THE NEW SCHAFF-HERZOG ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE

FOR YEARS we have had in preparation the most complete Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge ever conceived, containing all that is valuable in the great German work, the *Hauck-Herzog Realency-klopädie*—and much more. *It is not a translation* of the German work, but an entirely NEW encyclopedia under American editorship. It is nearing completion—eleven volumes are already out. Volume XII is now in press and will be ready shortly, and then this great undertaking, involving an expenditure of over **a Quarter of a Million Dollars,** will be completed. It has called forth unbounded praise from American and European scholars and from men of all creeds and nationalities. Its scope is as broad as the religious world, for it embraces in its pages Christianity (Protestant and Catholic), Judaism, Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Brahmanism, Confucianism, Zoroastrianism, down to the Latter Day Saints (Mormonism), Spiritualism and Christian Science.

$40

Now, and on very easy terms.—After all vols. are published it will be

$60

☞ IF YOU NEED GOOD REASONS FOR OWNING THIS WORK, READ THESE:

1. SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY

"This great work SAVES TIME, LABOR AND MONEY, and since it is authoritative, modern, and of wide information, it is the *sine qua non* of THE BUSY MAN who would be the respected religious expert and leader of his community."—*Rev. Malcolm McPhail, D.D.*, Scotch Presby. Church, Boston.

2. FORMS A THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY

"It is the most comprehensive, up-to-date Religious library at the smallest cost, and because of its compactness it is the best kind of a library for the BUSY MAN."—*August N. Reinhardt, D.D.*, St. John's Presby. Church, Portland, Oregon.

3. VITALIZES CHRISTIAN FAITH

"It is simply INDISPENSABLE to the preacher or student of the Christian religion who would interpret and unfold Christianity in its relation to the whole world of history and society, of institutions and of men."—*President Faunce*, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

4. EMINENT PREACHERS USE AND INDORSE IT

Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D., LL.D. (Presby.), New York: "I cordially commend it to all in pursuit of religious information gathered in a manner of careful scholarliness, distinctly and attractively presented."

Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D. (Cong.), Brooklyn: "Indispensable to the man who wishes to be abreast with the best scholarship in religious affairs."

J. B. Remensnyder, D.D., LL.D. (Lutheran), New York: "A mighty storehouse—a great arsenal of information to equip the preacher for a ministry of intelligent power."

Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, D.D., LL.D. (Reformed Episcopalian), Chicago: "A veritable mine of rich information."

Charles F. Aked, D.D. (San Francisco, Cal.): "The preacher who has any claim whatever to be a teacher of men can not afford to be without it."

Rev. F. B. Meyer, D.D., London, England: "A really valuable work, amazing in its monumental scope and thoroughness."

☞ This Special Offer will be withdrawn when Vol. XII is out

BE ONE WHO KNOWS

ONE SUBSCRIBER WRITES: "I have a library of over 1800 vols., but the NEW SCHAFF-HERZOG brings concisely to my hands the information I need but could not get except I owned a very much larger library. For instance I have *two* encyclopedias but found nothing definite about **'TREVES';** the New Schaff under '*Holy Coat*' gave me full particulars all the information I needed and *much I had not found before.*

"Another day in conversation with a Catholic priest, he spoke about the beauties of the **Exercitia Spiritualia of Loyola.** I had a misty sort of idea of the work. I went to the New Schaff-Herzog and found *a full description of it.*

"Just another incident, a little amusing. A brother scholar was in my study and had the two **Fairbairns** confused—or fused into one. He said after writing the **'Typology'** Dr. Fairbairn was made *principal of Mansfield College.* When I tried to correct him he thought *I* was mistaken. I turned to the New Schaff-Herzog and there found *both* biographies—Andrew Fairbairn, Principal of Mansfield, and Patrick Fairbairn, author of 'The Typology of Scripture.'

"These incidents give a fair idea of the usefulness every day of this great Repository of Religious Knowledge. Unless a student can afford a library *far beyond* the average, he had best, by all means, *secure the New Schaff-Herzog.*"—George C. Williams, D.D., Keokuk, Iowa.

☞ "THE NEW SCHAFF-HERZOG ALONE WOULD MAKE ANY MINISTER'S LIBRARY COMPLETE

even if he had no other books."

President Gunnison, St. Lawrence University.

☞ IF YOU WOULD SECURE RELIABLE INFORMATION RIGHT UP-TO-DATE, HERE IT IS:

JUST A SUGGESTION—ONE OF MANY

Topic: **Accuracy of the Bible Confirmed by Archeology.**

Text: "*Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away.*"—MK. IV, 58.

Joseph No Myth. Goshen has been located. Some of the "bricks without straw" have been found. See New Schaff-Herzog under "Joseph the Patriarch," Israel, etc.

Moses and the Pentateuch. The book of Genesis vs. "Code of Hammurabi." See New Schaff-Herzog under "Babylonia," etc.

Abraham a Reality. How archeology recently confirms it. See New Schaff-Herzog under "History of Israel," etc.

Hittites a Powerful Nation. Name unknown outside Bible. Critics disputed their existence. Archeology now confirms the Bible. See New Schaff-Herzog under "Hittites," etc.

Sargon a Reality. Critics said it was a Bible myth. Archeology proved he actually lived. See "Nineveh" in New Schaff-Herzog.

Belshazzar Lived. Bible alone said so—history apparently silent. Archeology now conrfims the Bible. See New Schaff-Herzog under "Nineveh," etc.

☞ *Above are only* barest samples and are given merely to show how this greatest new work with the latest results in Archeology aids in sermon building.

SPEND 50 CTS a week now and SAVE $20

All we ask you to do is to *examine* the 11 vols. in your home FREE OF EXPENSE (we pay carriage charges). If satisfactory after 10 days' examination, send us $2.00 as a first payment; then $2.00 a month. This gives you 19 months to pay for the work and the immediate use of all vols. out.

Examine the Eleven Vols. free of Expense—then Decide

SIGN AND RETURN ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 26, 1911

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

Gentlemen:—Please forward me for examination, carriage prepaid, volumes I to XI of the New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge (*cross out styles not wanted*) **Bound in Cloth—Bound in Half Morocco—Bound in Full Morocco.** It is understood that I may retain the volumes ten days, and if satisfactory, I will send you

$2.00	**as Initial Payment and**	**$2.00**	**per Month**	(total $40.00)	**if I Select the Cloth Edition**
3.00	" " "	**3.00**	" "	(" 64.00)	" " "**Half Morocco**"
3.00	" " "	**3.00**	" "	(" 72.00)	" " "**Full Morocco**"

☞ ***Draw a Line Through Styles You Do Not Wish*** ☜

You are to forward the remaining volumes as issued. If I am dissatisfied with the work, I will notify you within ten days after receipt of volumes One to Eleven, and will hold the books subject to your instructions, and you are to cancel my subscription.

L.D. 11-25

Signed..

Address..

Date.. *State*..

BRENTANO'S LIST OF RECENT FRENCH BOOKS

Auguste Rodin. "L'Art."
Entretiens publies par P. Gsell. Postpaid **$1.32.**
The ideas of the great master on Art, with numerous illustrations from his work. (B. Grasset.)

"Anthologie de l'Art Francais au 19e siecle."
"La Peinture." 2 volumes, bound in cloth. **$1.50** postpaid.
Neat volumes fully illustrated reproducing the French masterpieces of the 19th century. (Librairie Larousse.)

Guy de Maupassant. "Œuvres Choisies."
Bound in flexible leather. Postpaid **$1.10.**
A carefully selected list of stories of Maupassant, arranged by the well-known educational house of Delagrave.

Judith Gautier and **Pierre Loti.**
"La Fille du Ciel." Drame Chinois. In paper, **75c** postpaid.

Marcelle Tinayre. "La Douceur de Vivre." In paper, **75c** postpaid. (Calman Levy.)

"L'Age Dangereux" de Karin Michaelis. Text francais et introduction de Marcel Prevost. In paper, **75c** postpaid. The book of the season. (A. Lemerre.)

Felix le Dantec.
"L'Egoisme seule base de toute societe." Etude des deformations resultant de la vie en commun. In paper, **75c** postpaid. The last volume published in Flammarion's Bibliotheque de Philosophie Scientifique.

Andre Gayot. "Une Ancienne Muscadine." Fortunee Hamelin—Lettres inedites 1839-1851. Preface de M. Emile Faguet. In paper, **$1.10** postpaid. An interesting historical sketch. (E. Paul.)

"Lettres et Documents pour servir a l'Histoire de Joachim Murat—1757-1815." Publiees par S. A. Le Prince Murat. Volume V covering the period from 1806 to 1808. In paper, **$1.65** postpaid. Volumes I to IV to be had at the same price. (Plon Nourrit & Cie.)

Just Published ! ! !
Bargain catalogue of works on History, Religion and Encyclopedical and Reference Works, offered at greatly reduced prices. Catalogue of Gift Books in German, French and Italian sent free on request.

BRENTANO'S

NEW YORK	PARIS	WASHINGTON
Fifth Ave. and 27th Street		F and 12th Streets

Concise Standard Dictionary Terse definitions of 28,000 words and terms, 500 illustrations; also proper names, foreign phrases, weights and measures, abbreviations, coinage, etc., etc. Handy for you, helpful to your children.
Strong cloth cover, price only **60c** postage, 11c. extra.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York

BODY, BRAIN, SOUL

More comprehensive even than these words are the

SEVEN HUMAN BOOKS

By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D.,

titles of which, with brief descriptive characterization of each, appear below. They are preeminently

For the Parent, the Teacher, the Doctor

From the wise pen of a celebrated London physician, whose philosophy and practice of medicine range from the bodies and homes of men through the great WONDERLAND OF THE MIND.

Wholesome Works for the Sick or the Well

Permeated by constant commonsense, broad knowledge of human nature, and unfailing good cheer.

The Force of Mind

or THE MENTAL FACTOR IN MEDICINE

The various systems of faith cures, quack medicines and the like are considered, and a plea is entered for the physician to study men as men.
12mo, cloth, 347 pages. Price $2.00 postpaid.

The Springs of Character

All that concerns the training of the young and the perfecting of our own lives is here treated.
8vo, cloth, 259 pages. Price $1.50 postpaid.

The Unconscious Mind

Discusses habit, memory, muscular action, therapeutics, education, sensation, disease, character, sex, etc.
8vo, cloth, 451 pages. Price $2.00.

Nerves in Disorder

Shows how to find out the causes of wear and tear of the nerves.
12mo, cloth, 218 pages. Price $1.50 postpaid.

Nerves in Order

Invaluable to all who prefer the ounce of prevention to the pound of cure.
12mo, cloth, 305 pages. Price $1.50 postpaid.

The Home Life in Order

Treats of the household and its hygiene—of the human body, its organization, its functions and its needs.
12mo, cloth, 345 pages. Price $1.50.

The Knowledge of God

Aims to show that personal knowledge of God is the true secret of happiness.
12mo, cloth, 208 pages. Price $1.50 postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
Publishers, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York

Books for TEACHERS

"Scratch the green rind of a sapling, or wantonly twist it in the soil,
and a scarred or crooked oak will
tell of the act for centuries to come;
so it is with the teachings of youth,
which make impressions on the mind
and heart that are to last forever."

The teacher decides the character of the next generation. Here are books which help toward THE HIGHEST EFFICIENCY IN TEACHING.

THE TEACHER'S PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHY, by Prof. George Trumbull Ladd, D.D., LL.D. Embodies the essentials of Prof. Ladd's methods and ideas in teaching. *Octavo, cloth, $1.25 ; by mail, $1.34.*

SUCCESSFUL TEACHING, a symposium of practical essays on the art of teaching, by educators all over the country. *12mo, cloth, $1.00 postpaid.*

Books by Grenville Kleiser

Formerly of Yale Faculty

HOW TO DEVELOP POWER AND PERSONALITY IN SPEAKING. *Large 12mo, cloth, 443 pp., $1.25 net; by mail, $1.40.*

HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC. Practical instruction in the essentials of good speaking, with many selections for practise. *Large 12mo, cloth, 543 pp., $1.25 net; by mail, $1.40.*

HOW TO READ AND DECLAIM. A thorough and interesting course, suggestive in method—not built upon an arbitrary system ; including selections for practise. *Large 12mo, cloth, $1.25 net; by mail, $1.40.*

GREAT SPEECHES AND HOW TO MAKE THEM. An effort to set forth the *sources of power* exercised by great speakers, and to point out methods by which this power may be acquired. *Large 12mo, cloth, $1.25 net ; by mail, $1.40.*

HOW TO ARGUE AND WIN. Definite suggestions for training the mind in accurate thinking, the power of clear and effective statement, and a practical knowledge of successful argumentation. *Large 12mo, cloth, $1.25 ; by mail, $1.40.*

HOW TO DEVELOP SELF-CONFIDENCE IN SPEECH AND MANNER. *Large 12mo, cloth, $1.25 net ; by mail, $1.40.*

HUMOROUS HITS AND HOW TO HOLD AN AUDIENCE. A selection of the newest and best stories, poems, etc., with suggestions and exercises on proper delivery. *Large 12mo, cloth, $1.00 net; by mail, $1.12.*

Books by James C. Fernald, L.H.D.

A WORKING GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Constructed so as to enable any intelligent person to find his own way, by its teachings, to a correct working knowledge of English. *Large 12mo, cloth, $1.50 net ; by mail, $1.64.*

SYNONYMS, ANTONYMS, AND PREPOSITIONS. Practical helps and hints on the forceful and accurate use of words. *Large 12mo, cloth, $1.50 net ; by mail, $1.63.*

CONNECTIVES OF ENGLISH SPEECH. Giving the definitions and correct usage of prepositions, conjunctions, relative pronouns and adverbs. *Large 12mo, cloth, $1.50 net ; by mail, $1.64.*

Miscellaneous Other Books

A DESK-BOOK OF ERRORS IN ENGLISH, by Frank H. Vizetelly, F.S.A., LL.D. *12mo, cloth, 75c. net ; postpaid, 83c.*

LITERATURE: ITS PRINCIPLES AND PROBLEMS, by Theodore W. Hunt, Ph.D. *12mo, cloth, $1.20 net; postpaid, $1.35.*

SOME NEW LITERARY VALUATIONS, by Prof. William Cleaver Wilkinson, D.D. *12mo, cloth, $1.50 net ; postpaid $1.62.*

SELF-CONTROL AND HOW TO SECURE IT, by Paul Dubois, M.D. *12mo, cloth, $1.50 net ; postpaid, $1.60.*

THE EDUCATION OF THE WILL, by Jules Payot, M.D., Litt.D. *Large 12mo, cloth, $1.50 net ; postpaid, $1.60.*

A MANUAL OF AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS, by William Beutenmuller, Curator of Dept. Entomology, American Museum Natural History, New York. *16mo, 25 cents net.*

A MANUAL OF COMMON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN INSECTS, by same author as above. *16mo, 25 cents net.*

ASK YOUR BOOKSELLER TO SHOW YOU THE FUNK & WAGNALLS STANDARD DICTIONARIES

Or Write for Information to

Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, N.Y.

Just Out—Dr. Goodell's New Book

FOLLOWERS OF THE GLEAM

—Or Modern Miracles of Grace

By CHARLES L. GOODELL, D.D.
Pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, New York

12mo, cloth, by mail, postpaid, $1.10

The message of this volume, by one of the most successful preachers in America, is to illustrate, from actual human experience, how men's lives are divinely changed—to show what real conversion means and what comes of it.

Striking examples are described in John S. Huyler, the manufacturer, whose benefactions to the church and humanity averaged a thousand dollars a day for years; in Bishop McIntyre ; in Daniel Webster's relation to John Colby ; in A King's Daughter, and her sons and daughters ; and in others of whom impressive incidents are told.

A Rare Record of Christly Leading into Christian Life

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
44-60 East 23d St., New York

Our Help for ★ Your Christmas Gifts

1 Christmas $ Serves you for 2

By this plan, the Four Years Past, Thousands of Our Friends have delighted theirs and profited themselves.

By it we supply half your Holiday Presents absolutely without any cost to yourself.

It is uncommon, but it is business.
It pays us, and it profits you.
Suppose you have four or six friends.
You buy gifts for half of them.
We send gifts to the other half.
Our gifts are of your selection.
They go forward in your name.
Your friends know they are yours.
They do not cost you a cent.

It is **OUR PLAN** for **YOUR PROFIT.**
We do not publish its details.
These are dignified and legitimate.
They will be mailed you gladly, without cost or obligation, if you will fill in and mail to us the following

Christmas Coupon

Funk & Wagnalls Company
44-60 E. 23d St., New York

Please lay before me, without cost or obligation (*by mail*), your plan whereby I can really **double my resources for Christmas** Giving, i.e., the plan under which you will present a **Gift** in my name, **and of equal value,** for every gift I purchase of you.

Name ....
Local Address..
P. O........................ *State*......................

8 Union Soldiers Stole This Engine; Hanged as Spies

A THRILLING little-known story of the Civil War is recalled by this photograph. It is the tale of twenty soldiers of the Union Army, who went into the heart of the Confederate country, stole this engine from under the very noses of the enemy's troops and set out to wreck a railroad. A deed of mad and mighty courage! They failed, and eight gave their lives for the failure. To-day this photograph remains an eloquent witness to their heroism and sacrifice.

That, in brief, is the story of one photograph—there are 3800 of these undying messengers from the great conflict. They were taken by Mathew Brady, artist photographer and hero, and his followers who risked their lives to get their marvelous negatives during the Civil War. Lost for many years—they are now recovered and placed within your reach in the

Photographic History of the Civil War

Complete Sets Now Ready

About hundreds of these photographs there is some such story. Almost forgotten, they unfold before us as we look over these strange photographs—their edges time-worn and ragged—but the pictures themselves clear and sharp and vivid—stories remembered only by some veteran, but that every American should know. For nearly fifty years they have lain buried—both photographs and stories. Now the real romance of the war—the pathos—the courage—the tears and bitterness—the joy and triumph—all are shown here. The story of each photograph is told under it in full and generous caption—while on the opposite pages there runs a complete, consecutive, fascinating, freshly written word-story of the whole war. It is simply *seeing the Civil War.*

Low Price and Small Payments

through the

New Wanamaker Book Club

FREE 64 PAGE BOOK

Send the coupon at once for our big book of sumptuous specimen pages from the set—containing large reproductions of 24 of these strange photographs. At the same time we will send you—also free—the romantic story of Brady, of the taking, loss and rediscovery of the photographs. And we will tell you how to get your set of the Photographic History at the special low Club price and convenient monthly payments.

So impressed were we with this set of books and its value to the nation that we have formed a new Book Club especially for it. It is now some years since we have met a work which seemed to merit the forming of such a club. So once more, just as in the past—the Wanamaker Co-operative Club will save thousands of dollars to careful book buyers. Through the Wanamaker Club you can secure a set at the low Club price and pay for it in little monthly payments. Through the Wanamaker Club, you can have the whole 3800 pictures with text history beautifully printed and bound in 10 magnificent volumes at less than what the United States Government paid for *three* of the pictures—yes, at less than it cost Brady to take *one* of the photographs.

Send the Coupon today and learn the whole story without any obligation

JOHN WANAMAKER

NEW YORK

L. D. 11-25

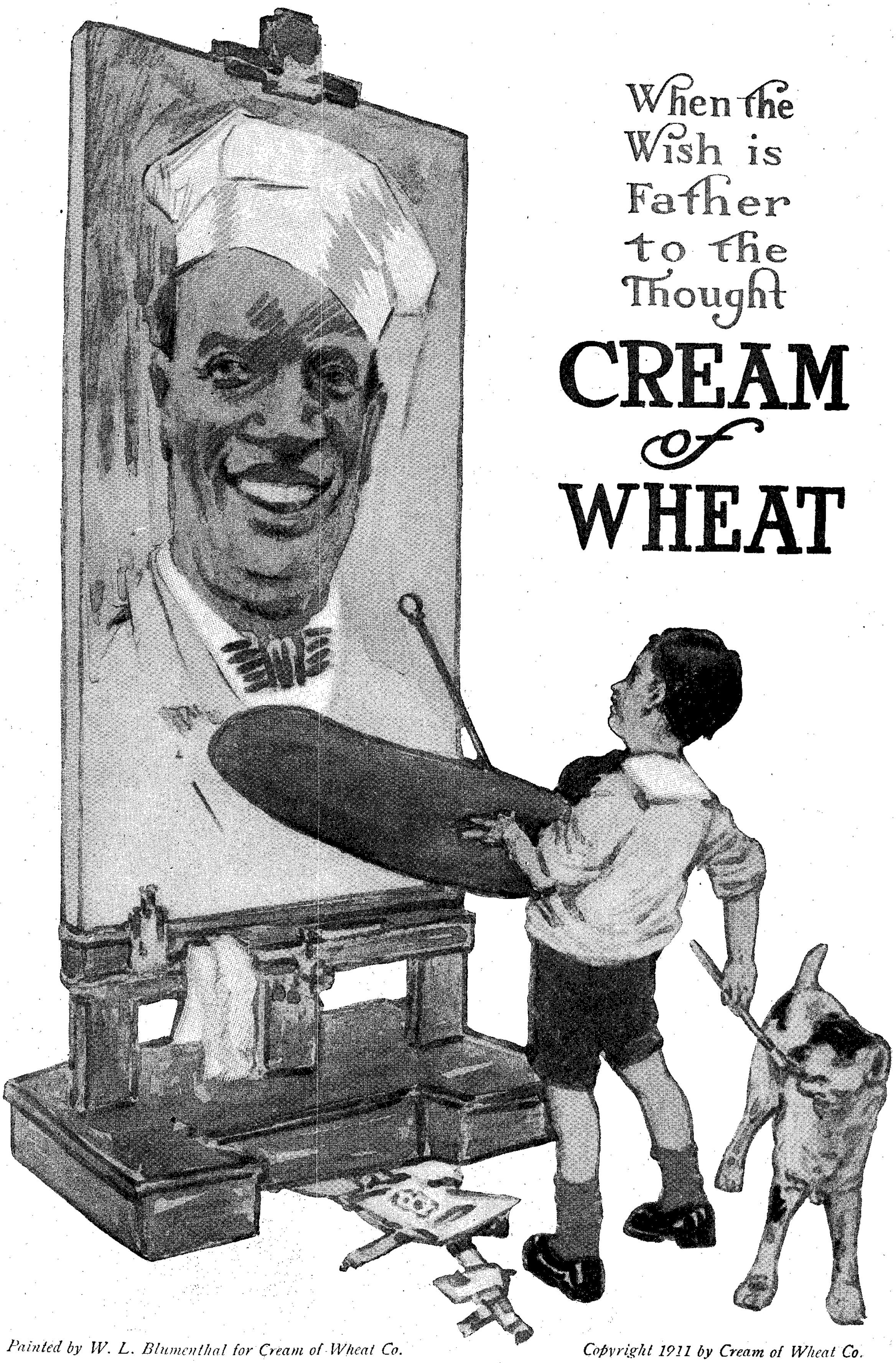
John Wanamaker
New York, N. Y.

Send me free your sumptuous 64-page book containing specimen pages from the Photographic History of the Civil War with reproductions of 24 of the beautiful photographs and the full romantic story of their taking, loss and discovery. At the same time, tell me how I can get a complete set of the Photographic History through your Club at low price and small payments.

NAME..

ADDRESS..

CITY..............................STATE..............................


When the Wish is Father to the Thought
CREAM of WHEAT

Painted by W. L. Blumenthal for Cream of Wheat Co.

Copyright 1911 by Cream of Wheat Co.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres.; Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XLIII., No. 22 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 25, 1911 WHOLE NUMBER 1127

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ATTACK ON THE TAFT TRUST POLICY

MR. ROOSEVELT makes no specific attack upon the Taft Administration in his article in last week's *Outlook;* he does not actually blame Mr. Taft for trying to enforce the law impartially against all trusts, "good" or "bad"—in fact, Mr. Taft's name does not appear anywhere from one end of the article to the other, and in form it is merely a plea for regulation of the trusts by a commission. Yet it is seized upon at once as an anti-Taft attack, almost a declaration of war. "It is taken here," says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* (Ind.), "as evidence that the relations between him and President Taft have already become distant," and it reads to the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) "as a plain notice that he is at odds with the Administration." In fact, the whole article seems to the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) "an open attack on Mr. Taft," and its edge "is sharpened rather than dulled," in the view of the New York *Globe* (Rep.), "by the fact that President Taft's name is nowhere mentioned," for he reveals the fact that he "is squarely at issue with practically every essential feature of the Taft-Wickersham policy." Others claim to see in it an announcement of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy for the Presidential nomination in 1912 or '16.

An article that can reveal all this without actually saying so is worth examination. Mr. Roosevelt starts out with the remark that "the suit against the Steel Trust by the Government has brought vividly before our people the need of reducing to order our chaotic government policy as regards business," an observation that may be general in its nature or extremely pointed, according to its interpretation. If it is to be read in the light of its context, it is interesting to note that he quotes almost immediately a letter from ex-Secretary Garfield, without disapproval, in which his former adviser says:

> "The position now taken by the Government is absolutely destructive of legitimate business, because they outline no rule of conduct for business of any magnitude. It is absurd to say that the courts can lay down such rules. The most the courts can do is to find as legal or illegal the particular transactions brought before them. Hence, after years of tedious litigation, there would be no clear-cut rule for future action. This method of procedure is dealing with the device, not the result, and drives business to the elaboration of clever devices, each of which must be tested in the courts."

Becoming more specific, Mr. Roosevelt brands as false the statement by the Government attorneys that he was "misled by the representatives of the Steel Corporation" when they secured his consent to their acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. "This statement is not correct," he asserts, and a moment later repeats that it is "not in accordance with the truth." A detailed account of the percentage of iron ores and of iron and steel production controlled by the trust follows, tending to show that the Trust "during the decade has steadily lost, instead of gained, in monopolistic character." This part of the article is taken by his critics as a defense of the Steel Trust, and he follows it by saying that when President he brought antitrust suits "only where we felt so sure of our facts that we could be fairly certain that there was likelihood of success." That the Taft Administration is pursuing any different policy in its prosecution of the Steel Trust he does not openly charge, but remarks in a general way that "to attempt to meet the whole problem not by administrative governmental action but by a succession of lawsuits is hopeless from the standpoint of working out a permanently satisfactory solution," and adds that "such action is harsh and mischievous if the corporation is guilty of nothing except its size."

It is "the most elementary kind of square deal," declares Mr. Roosevelt, to give the big business man "in advance full information as to just what he can, and what he can not, legally and properly do," a statement made doubly interesting by reports that Attorney-General Wickersham has flatly declined to give the trust magnates any such information. "It is absurd, and much worse than absurd," exclaims the ex-President, perhaps without having Mr. Taft's Attorney-General in mind at all, "to treat the deliberate lawbreaker as on an exact par with the man eager to obey the law, whose only desire is to find out from some competent governmental authority what the law is, and then to live up to it. Moreover, it is absurd to treat the size of a corporation as in itself a crime." This may not refer to the suit against the Steel Trust, and the following has no ostensible connection with the Administration's antitrust suits. We read:

> "The effort to restore competition as it was sixty years ago, and to trust for justice solely to this proposed restoration of competition, is just as foolish as if we should go back to the flint locks of Washington's Continentals, as a substitute for modern weapons of precision. The effort to prohibit all combinations, good or bad, is bound to fail, and ought to fail; when made, it merely means that some of the worst combinations are not checked and that honest business is checked. Our purpose should be, not to strangle business as an incident of strangling

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third Street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

combinations, but to regulate big corporations in thoroughgoing and effective fashion, so as to help legitimate business as an incident to thoroughly and completely safeguarding the interests of the people as a whole."

The Attorney-General's assent to the Tobacco Trust's plan of disintegration is handled without gloves, however. After stating that in the case of trusts "guilty of immoral and antisocial practises, there is need for far more drastic and thoroughgoing action than any that has been taken, under the recent decree of the Supreme Court," Mr. Roosevelt says plainly:

> "In the case of the Tobacco Trust, for instance, the settlement in the Circuit Court, in which the representatives of the Government seem inclined to concur, practically leaves all of the companies still substantially under the control of the twenty-nine original defendants. Such a result is lamentable from the standpoint of justice. The decision of the Circuit Court, if allowed to stand, means that the Tobacco Trust has merely been obliged to change its clothes, that none of the real offenders has received any real punishment. . . . Surely, miscarriage of justice is not too strong a term to apply to such a result."

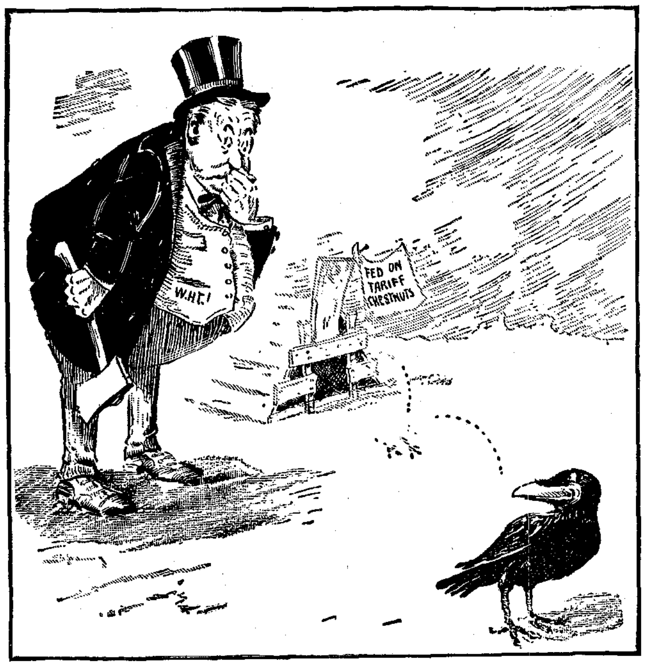
The policy of attacking all trusts indiscriminately is condemned, and the commission plan recommended, in the following words:

> "Nothing of importance is gained by breaking up a huge interstate and international industrial organization *which has not offended otherwise than by its size*, into a number of small concerns without any attempt to regulate the way in which those concerns as a whole shall do business. Nothing is gained by depriving the American nation of good weapons wherewith to fight in the great fields of international industrial competition. Those who would seek to restore the days of unlimited and uncontrolled competition, and who believe that a panacea for our industrial and economic ills is to be found in the mere breaking up of all big corporations, simply because they are big, are attempting not only the impossible, but what, if possible, would be undesirable. They are acting as we should act if we tried to dam the Mississippi, to stop its flow outright. The effort would be certain to result in failure and disaster; we would have attempted the impossible, and so would have achieved nothing, or worse than nothing. But by building levees along the Mississippi, not seeking to dam the stream, but to control it, we are able to achieve our object and to confer inestimable good in the course of so doing.
>
> "This nation should definitely adopt the policy of attacking, not the mere fact of combination, but the evils and wrongdoing which so frequently accompany combination. The fact that a combination is very big is ample reason for exercising a close and jealous supervision over it, because its size renders it potent for mischief; but it should not be punished unless it actually does the mischief; it should merely be so supervised and controlled as to guarantee us, the people, against its doing mischief. We should not strive for a policy of unregulated competition and of the destruction of all big corporations, that is, of all the most efficient business industries in the land. Nor should we persevere in the hopeless experiment of trying to regulate these industries by means only of lawsuits, each lasting several years, and of uncertain result. We should enter upon a course of supervision, control, and regulation of these great corporations—a regulation which we should not fear, if necessary, to bring to the point of control of monopoly prices, just as in exceptional cases railway rates are now regulated."

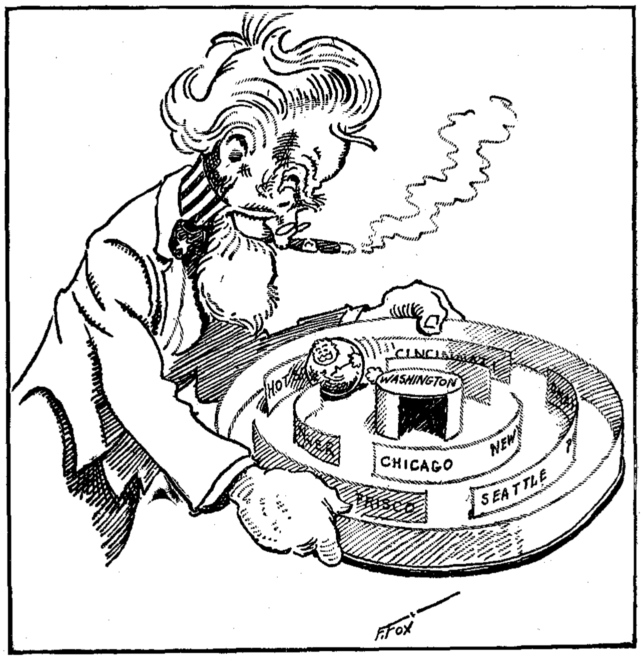
In reply to all this, President Taft's friends argue that it is only by prosecuting both "good" and "bad" trusts that the two kinds can be brought before the Supreme Court and classified as "reasonable" and "unreasonable" in their restraint of trade. If only the ones in "undue" restraint are prosecuted, the big-business magnates will never have an acquitted trust to use as a standard. This may be the very reason, it is urged, that the Administration is bringing the Steel Corporation into court, and if it is as "reasonable" a concern as Mr. Roosevelt would have us think, and goes free, the suit against it will have precisely the opposite effect to the one Mr. Roosevelt predicts, and will bring order out of the present chaos.

More editors, however, prefer to discuss the personal side—Mr. Roosevelt's "return" to the political ring, his attitude toward Mr. Taft, toward the trusts, toward a renomination, and what not. The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), which has never forgiven his libel suit, immediately concludes that his kind words for the Steel Trust show his subserviency to J. P. Morgan. It says:

> "He voices J. Pierpont Morgan's celestial ire against the Government that dared attack the Steel Trust more eloquently than Mr. Morgan has voiced it.
>
> "He comes to the relief of Big Business at a critical time, when it sorely needs an advocate who can command the attention of the country and smear its schemes over with a varnish of political progress.
>
> "He provides the mask of radicalism which any movement to prevent Mr. Taft's renomination requires in order to be successful.
>
> "He secures to Wall Street's theories of trust regulation an audience that no other man could obtain. . . . . . .

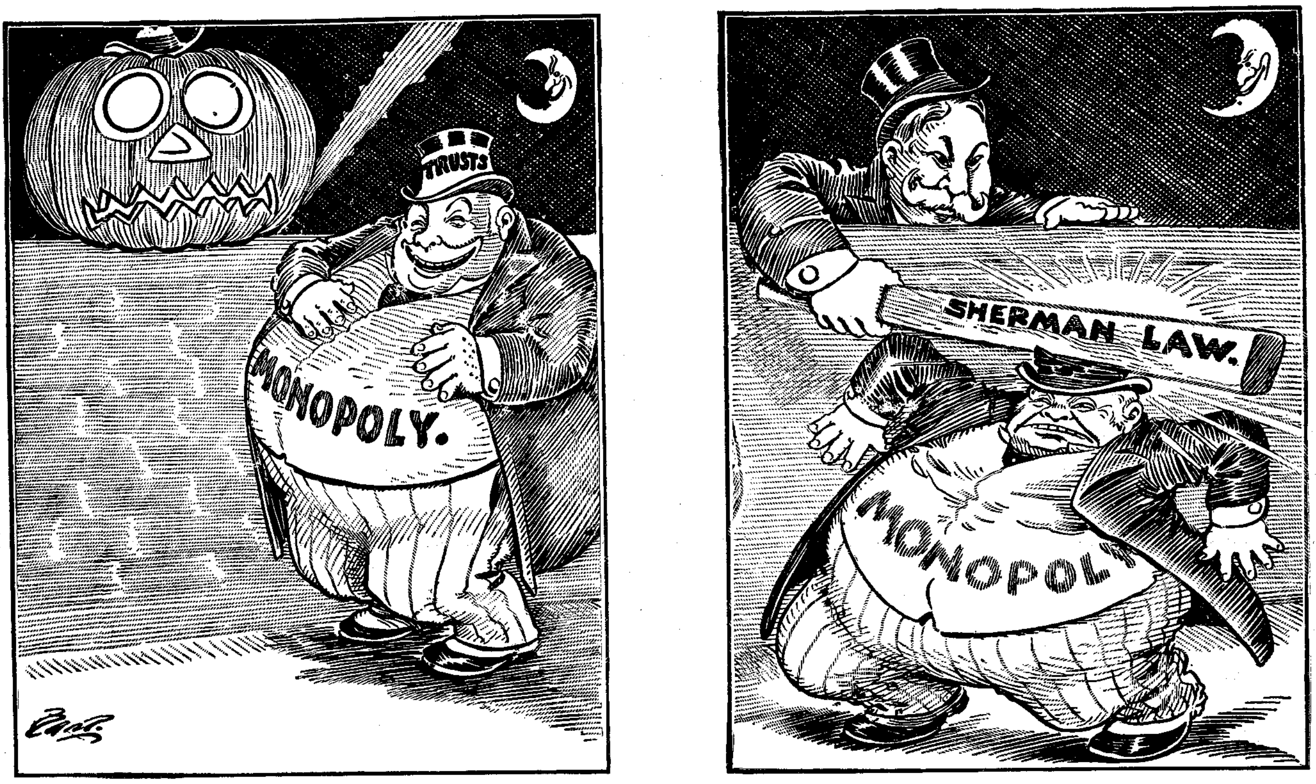


THE PRESIDENTIAL THANKSGIVING TURKEY.
—Spang in the Montgomery *Advertiser*.



IT'S A DIFFICULT FEAT TO KEEP TAFT FROM ROLLING ABOUT.
—Fox in the Chicago *Post*.

PRESIDENTIAL PUZZLES.



IN THE "GOOD OLD DAYS."

TO-DAY.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

HANDLING MONOPOLY.

"The country may as well face the fact that he is seeking a third term—not in the open manner of an avowed candidate but by the indirect process of making Taft's renomination impossible.

"That he should reach out for Wall Street's support for his ambition is in no way inconsistent with his record. . . . No other President ever denounced Wall Street so vehemently and no other President ever took such pains to make sure that the deed did not square with the word.

"Mr. Roosevelt would be the logical Morgan candidate for President in 1912. No other candidate representing Wall Street's present desires could command such support. No other candidate with the faintest chance of election would more fully merit the confidence of Big Business. No other candidate could be more thoroughly relied upon to help 'unscramble the eggs.'"

Mr. Roosevelt is "the most successful politician of his time," remarks the Progressive Republican New York *Press,* which goes on to study his motives in this way:

"Many students of Roosevelt's career believe that his progressiveness was always only a pose, and point to his acts as far better clues to his real attitude toward economic questions than his words of denunciation for enemies of the people. He has been described as a reactionary wearing the mask of a progressive. But the Roosevelt who returns to the center of the stage to-day wears no such mask. He offers a defense of the Steel-Trust combination, and he presents a program which the Socialists applaud.

"As the most skilful politician of his time up to date he may know more of the wishes of the people than most of us can guess. The insight he possesses may show him that he can command the support both of those who want Big Business to rule the country and of those who want to establish Socialism. Possibly Colonel Roosevelt believes that the country is no longer hostile to the big monopolies, but resigned to them, and tired of all the agitation. He may be counting right. He is the most successful politician in the country up to date; he may be successful to the end."

A more simple solution of the riddle is hazarded by the New York *Herald,* thus:

"This is not the first of April, gentlemen.

"Therefore be all the more on your guard. If you notice in any of our esteemed contemporaries the suggestion that the editorial in *The Outlook* from the pen of Mr. Roosevelt is a declaration that he is a candidate for anything except the Alibi Club, accept it not.

"The difficulty in which Mr. Roosevelt is involved—and, believe us, it is a difficulty—is that he has been named as a corespondent in the Government's suit to divorce the Steel Corporation and Tennessee Iron. He can not be indicted and fined; he can not be enjoined and dissolved. But all the same he is on the defensive and on trial, and he is smarting as he has seldom smarted before. If Mr. Taft had only regarded the old maxim, 'What is the Constitution bechune friends,' all might have been well. But now all the heart of Oyster Bay is on fire and 'silken dalliance in the wardrobe lies.'

"A little more than a year ago Mr. Roosevelt was walking around, club in hand, inviting Mr. Taft to knock a chip off his shoulder. Instead Mr. Taft has kicked him on the shins and hustled him into the witness-box for cross-examination.

"As to the editorial itself, it will be read with mixt feelings. Now it looks like politics and then like humor. Now it looks like heroics and then like flapdoodle.

"First you see that the Sherman Act is abominable because it has not sent the Tobacco and Oil Trusts' directors to jail, as they are the unregenerate of the earth; then you see that it is infamous because it is being invoked against the Steel Corporation, and its directors are above reproach. The inspiration is wounded vanity, and subject-matter personal equation.

"Therefore we strongly incline to the opinion that this deliverance is not politics, nor humor, nor heroics, but really flapdoodle, after all."

The record of Taft-Roosevelt disagreements to date is stated as follows by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times:*

"The Government suit against the Steel Corporation is the fourth subject on which Colonel Roosevelt has disagreed with the Administration in his editorials. One was conservation, one was the Controller Bay affair, and the other was the arbitration treaties. Only one of these disagreeing editorials has drawn any sort of response from the Administration. That was the reference to the restoration to entry of lands at Controller Bay in Alaska. On that the President, in a special message to Congress, referred to the fact that Colonel Roosevelt when President had restored to entry the land on which the Morgan-Guggenheim Syndicate had made its railroad terminal at Cordova, altho it had been pointed out by R. A. Ballinger, then Commissioner of the Land Office, that the syndicate had made application for those lands."

WOMEN AS JURORS

MIXT JURIES of men and women having been tried out with varying success in several of the woman-suffrage States, California, the newest recruit, now goes still further and experiments with juries made up entirely of women. The doings of two such juries have already been recorded in dispatches to the Eastern press, and the only conclusion they seem to point to is that some women make good jurors and some do not. In the first case an all-women jury in Watts, Cal., came to an agreement within twenty minutes after hearing the evidence and returned a verdict which won wide applause from the press for its dispassionate common sense. In the second case a similar jury in the neighboring city of Los Angeles so acquitted itself as to confirm the cynicism of those editors who declare that twelve women can never be persuaded to agree on anything. In both cases the bare facts, as telegraphed to the Eastern press, are more interesting than most of the comment which they evoke.

CALIFORNIA'S FIRST JURY OF WOMEN.

Twenty minutes after the evidence was in they returned a verdict of "not guilty," in spite of the fact that the defendant was the editor of an anti-suffrage paper.

In Watts Mr. A. A. King, editor of the Watts *News*, was tried before a jury of women on the charge of publishing obscene and indecent language in his newspaper, and was acquitted. A California correspondent of the New York *Sun* tells the story as follows:

> "Watts is a town seven miles south of Los Angeles. King accused a town trustee of applying profane epithets to him, printing the exact epithets hurled by the trustee, which reflected on his parentage.
>
> "The people of the town are in sympathy with the editor and there was a demonstration in his favor when the case was called this morning.
>
> "Thirty-six women summoned for jury duty responded. When the twelve were chosen the case went to trial and witnesses repeated the exact words.
>
> "The women heard the profanity without a quiver. The jurors said that the language was profane simply, and not obscene. They said it was less of a shock when they read it in a newspaper in their homes than when they heard it from men in front of saloons as they walked along the streets.
>
> "'Yet such men,' said one juror, 'never are arrested. Why should we punish the editor?' When King was acquitted the women cheered."

The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* adds the information that the editor thus acquitted had been a vigorous opponent of the woman-suffrage cause during the recent campaign. The women's verdict, remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, was "rich in common sense," and the Knoxville *Sentinel* agrees that "it was no doubt a common-sense ending of a somewhat trivial case." Yet in spite of this apparently satisfactory outcome, at least one newspaper critic pretends to find cause for alarm in the fact that the women were allowed to wear their hats in the jury-box. Says the editor of the San Francisco *Post:*

> "Of course, this is a little thing, but it does not jibe with that slogan of equal suffrage concerning 'equal rights for all and special privileges to none.' That battle-cry was raised during the late campaign. Here we have one of the first jurywomen on one of the first juries composed of women asking for something that has the earmarks of a special privilege, a little one, but a special privilege just the same.
>
> "If the ladies are permitted to wear their hats in the jury-box, the legislature should provide that they wear hats of uniform size and without hatpins. On mixt juries the men compelled to sit in the box with jurywomen would be on tenterhooks all through a trial attempting to dodge the hatpins. A bald-headed man with poor eyesight compelled to serve on a jury of this sort would be lucky to retain his scalp at the end of a long session.
>
> "Again a variety of hats would tend to distract the attention of some jurywomen from the work before them. A jurywoman with a large variety of millinery might change her hat every day, and keep the less fortunate feminine members of the jury busy getting ideas for creations of their own, to the detriment of their interest in the trial."

California's second experiment with a jury of twelve "good women and true" had a very different ending. The case was that of I. H. Nagor, accused of violating the speed laws on his motor-cycle, and the trial took place in Los Angeles. Says a dispatch from that city to the New York *Herald:*

> "Twelve women-jurors argued for an hour to-day as to where they would go for luncheon and twelve different places were named, but no two of the jurors could agree upon one. The magistrate, hungry himself, begged them to agree, but they just wouldn't and they and he went without luncheon.
>
> "Exasperated, the court ordered the jury locked up. There were four hours and a half of continuous talking that frequently penetrated the corridors. Somewhat disheveled and flushed twelve women filed into court and announced that they could not agree on a verdict either. 'Just because' was one woman's explanation of her refusal to convict. She was Mrs. Nora E. Danford, the forewoman. Upon the demand of the court she explained that she had no confidence in the District Attorney's case.
>
> "The jury was discharged and the magistrate announced that men would be selected next time to try the case."

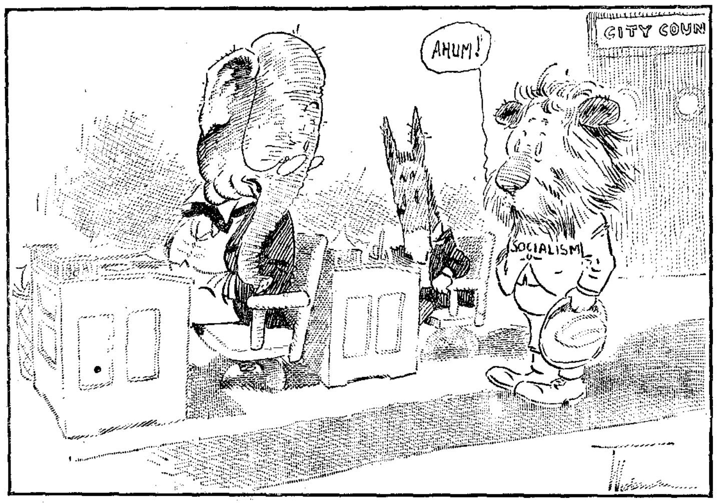
"It will be seen, then," remarks the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*, "that there may be bad woman juries as well as good ones, just as we find a varying standard of fitness among juries of the other sex; as to how the average of fitness on the part of male and female juries compares, further demonstration must be awaited."

In the State of Washington recent legislation has made jury service on the part of women optional instead of compulsory. There and in Colorado the mixt jury is becoming almost a commonplace, altho it seems to have brought in its wake some minor but embarrassing problems which still await solution. Thus, in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* we read:

> "A most embarrassing issue was raised in Seattle when two women and ten men were impaneled on a jury in a murder case. Under the Federal Constitution the jury had to be locked up. Members can not be separated. The women protested and were excused by the court. Counsel raised objections to this. The trial continued, but the point of law is yet to be settled by the Supreme Court. Objections have been raised by women to male members of the jury smoking in the jury-room, and male members of the jury objected to women members wearing hats in the jury-box. These are minor matters."

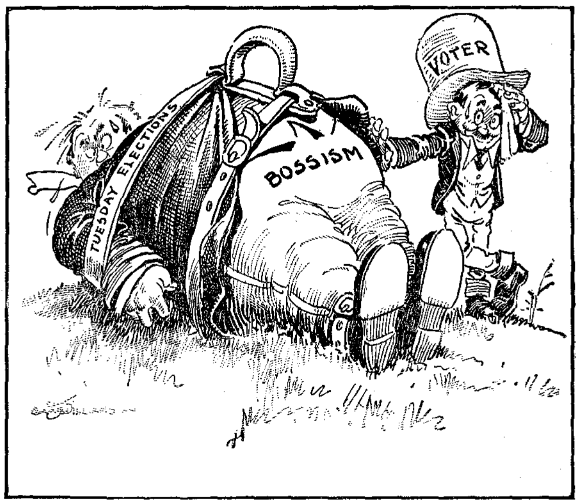
Dispatches from Seattle and Tacoma report that women jurors have shown themselves "consistently anxious to punish the guilty"—more so, in fact, than men jurors. This leads the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* to remark:

> "The fundamental principle of Anglo-American jurisprudence has been that innocence was assumed until guilt was proved: that of the French code is the reverse. Women, participating



A NEW MEMBER.

—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal.*



DELIVERING THE GOODS.

—Williams in the Indianapolis *News.*

WHAT NEXT?

in American judicial affairs, might modify the traditional national habit."

In the results of women's service on Tacoma juries the Tacoma *Ledger* sees "a setback to the theory that woman, more than man, is swayed by prejudice and passion," and the Arizona City *Arizona Democrat* thinks that the system of mixt juries is "probably successful." On the other hand the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* thinks that, in view of the many hardships and embarrassments pertaining to jury service, women should be exempted from such duty. And the mixt jury, it argues, is peculiarly objectionable.

MUST RICH SMUGGLERS GO TO JAIL?

THE SPECTACLE of poor smugglers being dragged off to jail while rich ones walk out of court free, after paying fines, stirs the wrath of United States District Attorney Wise of New York, and, he says, has often made him wish when rich men were being tried that he might be "the judge instead of the prosecuting attorney." Not that Mr. Wise feels like underestimating the value of the work done, even when the rich are only fined, but he thinks the judges who sit upon these cases do not understand how necessary jail sentences are in order to break up smuggling. It was before a gathering of jewelers in New York City that Mr. Wise unburdened himself in this manner the other day, clinching his remarks by asserting that since a rich woman had actually been sent to prison, no other case of smuggling had been brought before him. He spoke of the prevalence of smuggling when he came into office and the lack of sentiment against it in the community. The only effective remedy, he soon discovered, was imprisonment. But, he went on, as quoted in the New York *World* the next morning:

> "It has been difficult to get the courts to back me up. Conviction after conviction of prominent persons has been won, but in vain have I cried for penitentiary sentences. The obscure, the unimportant, or the poor man was sent to Atlanta, to Blackwell's Island, or to some other prison, but the rich and the important got fines, in many cases less than one-tenth of the amount of which they had defrauded the Government. . . . . .
>
> "There was a certain gentleman convicted of smuggling. This gentleman was once governor of a State. In his campaign he stumped that State bellowing for a protective tariff. That was the issue upon which he based his fight. Yet he tried to evade the duty on some $11,000 of goods he brought in. He was caught in the attempt and I did my best to have him sent to the penitentiary. I urged that he be made an example of, but the judge let him off with fines and penalties. Yet a little later, a poor Greek convicted of the same crime was sent to Blackwell's Island for nine months."

Then there were the Duveen Brothers, art importers. Tho the Government has received $1,200,000 in settlement of a civil suit, and $35,000 fines, no one has gone to jail so far. But the District Attorney still has hopes. Mr. Wise went on to tell of other smugglers caught in the Government net and to comment on the punishment which they did or did not receive. The jewelers were reminded that the honest merchant suffered from the unfair competition of the successful smuggler and undervaluator. But the speaker concluded:

> "I hope and believe that the jail sentences, fines, and forfeitures will operate as a deterrent in the future, and that hereafter honest merchants may have the right to pursue their calling without having to face dishonest and unfair competition."

In reply to these statements Judges Martin and Holt, of the Federal bench in New York City, are quoted to the effect that the judge must himself decide whether to practise lenity or severity, and that ordinarily punishment by fining amply meets the demands of justice in cases of smuggling and undervaluation. Judge Martin answers, in the New York *Times*, several of Mr. Wise's more specific criticisms. Sebasta, the Syrian convicted of smuggling a harp, was sentenced to seven months, imprisonment partly because he had committed perjury on the stand, while a jail sentence in the case of Henry J. Duveen, sixty years old and ill, "might have caused his death, which the law did not demand." However, Judge Martin went on to say:

> "There are conditions that ought to carry jail sentences for smuggling, and perhaps one of them would be a second offense. I have had no second offenders before me yet. When I do I shall strive to make the punishment adequate."

Mrs. Hill was sent to prison by Judge Martin, because, as he told a newspaper man, "she was a strong healthy woman and could stand it." Judge Holt reminded an interviewer that smuggling, tho a crime, was quite different from such things as assault, shooting, and robbing—a wrong by statute only. And, he added:

> "So long as there is a high tariff, there is bound to be smuggling. Some persons, especially women, will continue to think they have a right to bring home purchases without having to pay heavy duties."

Some idea of the clean sweeping done by the new broom in the port of New York, which is praised highly by the judges just quoted, may be gathered from these statistics furnished Mr. Wise by Collector Loeb:

"In 1905, the amount of duty collected on passengers' baggage, from 173,440 passengers, was $645,416.09.

"In 1911, the amount of duty collected on passengers' baggage, from 320,133 passengers, was $2,305,562.20.

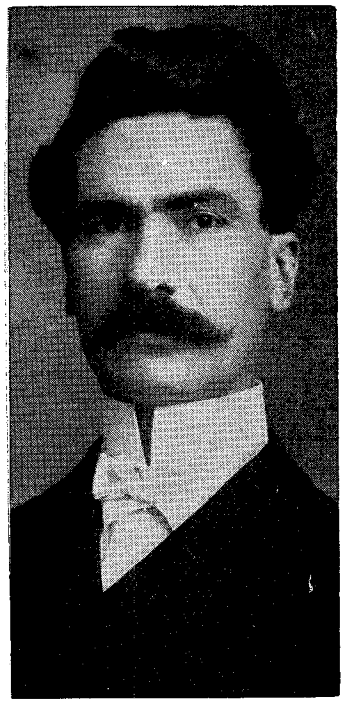
"In 1905, the 173,440 passengers declared jewelry and precious stones, set and unset, upon which they paid the grand total of $177.

"In 1911, the 320,133 passengers declared jewelry and precious stones, set and unset, upon which they paid $199,905.30.

"In 1905, the entire collection of duties at this port upon all jewelry and precious stones, set and unset, amounted to $2,519,617.50, while in the year 1911 the duties collected upon the same class of merchandise were $4,138,760.75."

A "LYNCH-LAW" GOVERNOR

WHEN THE chief magistrate of a historic Southern State makes a public and open avowal of sympathy with lynchers, it is to be expected, as a Boston paper observes, that such a confession will go abroad as a sample of sentiment in public life in the United States. Furthermore, lament several Southern editors, "our sometimes unsympathetic friends of the North" will judge of the whole South by what is read of South Carolina. It is bad enough, as the Charlotte (N. C.) *Chronicle* notes, "for a State to have a Governor whose sympathies are with mob-law, but matters are made worse when his boast is telegraphed over the country that he would have led the mob which killed a negro, rather than to have called out the militia to protect the culprit." And the mob, it adds, was in fact led by a member of the legislature. The Atlanta *Journal* regretfully concludes that throughout other sections of the country "small consideration will be given the circumstance that the sentiment was uttered by a Governor who has not the entire sympathy of either his fellow South Carolinians or his fellow Southerners."



COLE L. BLEASE,

South Carolina's Governor, who publicly asserted that rather than use the power of his office to stop the lynching of a negro, he "would have resigned his office and come to Honea Path and led the mob."

But we are warned against taking such acts and such utterances as representative of the Palmetto State. Cole L. Blease is declared by the Savannah *News* "unfit to be the Governor of a great State." In South Carolina the Rocky Hill *Record* asks, "Is South Carolina proud of her chief lawbreaker?" "When the lawful and sworn representatives of the people, in high authority, openly stand for mob rule and the people sustain them," the Columbia *State* is almost ready to despair "of the struggle to establish a civilization guided and controlled by law. We have had the mob spirit since the birth of the commonwealth and before . . . but it is only lately that the people elected governors to defend it and incite it." Other South Carolina papers, too, notably the Easley *Progress*, Spartanburg *Herald*, and Orangeburg *Times and Democrat*, are carrying on a vigorous campaign against lynching and mob violence, while at least two towns have called citizens' meetings to repress lawlessness. And in the face of all this, exclaims the New York *Evening Post*, "the Governor of the State glorifies the lynchers and promises them a pardon in advance."

The kindly consideration the Southern press do not expect forms, however, the substance of Northern editorial comment on this gubernatorial outbreak, and the fire of criticism is aimed at the Governor alone. "This official," as the New York *World* refers to Governor Blease, "has now added to his offenses against public decency and order by openly commending mob-lynching of a negro." Some of these "offenses" are then listed by the New York daily:

> "When he became Governor he voided the commissions of all notaries public in order to get rid of a few negro notaries. He has opposed the taxation of whites in help of negro education. In defiance of law he refused to appoint special judges on recommendation of Chief Justice Jones. At odd moments he would revise the school-books to suit his views of South Carolina history, and offer to whip or kill all offending editors."

This is a case for "an old-fashioned impeachment," and *The World* rejoices in company with the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and the Springfield *Republican* that such action is taking shape. The Boston *Advertiser* is pleased to note that while 1,000 people heard the Governor laud the Honea Path lynchers for "punishing this nigger brute," not one of them cheered. Most of them, remarks *The Advertiser*, may have thought that the negro, who had committed a heinous crime, met a deserved fate, "but they were not prepared for the Governor of the State to laud the work of lynchers in a public address." "Whatever private views the people of the State may hold about lynching, they must," believes the New York *Tribune*, "perceive the danger in having the Governor fanning the flames of race prejudice and lawless violence." The writer of a Columbia dispatch to the New York *Times* sees Governor Blease's political downfall well-nigh assured as a result of his latest performance:

> "Governor Blease's speech has been bitterly resented all over the State, and he will be attacked when the legislature meets. The legislature is hostile to him, and following revelations in regard to his alleged relations with the 'Whisky Ring' in the days of the dispensary, when he was State Senator, a movement was started to begin impeachment proceedings.
>
> "It is the general opinion that his speech will cause the movement to come to a head, and that he will have a hard fight to keep from being put out of office."

The "offensive contrast" of Blease's conduct with that of most Southern governors in dealing with lynching is thus enlarged upon by the Boston *Transcript:*

> "Governor Gilchrist of Florida only yesterday ordered militia to Plant City to guard the jail, in which a negro murderer is held to await trial, and to support the civil authorities. Tho Vardaman is a 'nigger-hater,' he, while Governor of Mississippi, prevented lynchings at the risk of his own popularity. Senator Swanson is not a nigger-hater, simply a Southern Democrat, and in the four years he was Governor of Virginia there was not a lynching. He said when he took office that every man accused of crime should have his constitutional right to a fair trial protected, and he lived up to his promise. The militia were used to back up the civil authorities, and even negroes charged with atrocious crimes were brought before court and jury. Governor Swanson did his whole duty and kept the escutcheon of the Old Dominion clean. Blease is his own parallel, for even Tillman, when fresh from his first victory, did not altogether forget that the Governor of South Carolina is answerable to all its people and all its laws."

Two representative views of the lynching problem, South and North, appear in the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union* and the Springfield *Republican*. Says the Southern editor:

> "Where lynching is necessary for the protection of women it is justifiable, and if there be something worse than lynching that would protect endangered women, that would also be justified in the absence of other protection. But where laws are enforced lynching is not necessary for the protection of women, nor for the protection of property."

Before we can stop lynching, we are told, the popular impres-

W. M. RALSTON, Fostoria. NEWTON WYCKOFF, Martin's Ferry. SCOTT WILKINS, St. Mary's. J. S. M'KAY, Salem. A. A. PERRINE, Mt. Vernon.

SOME OF OHIO'S SOCIALIST MAYORS.

sion that justice can not be expected from the courts must be eradicated. But,

> "When sheriffs refuse to arrest, when magistrates refuse to issue warrants, and when these failures are not immediately investigated by the executive, the habit of thought is fixt which promotes lynchings and is responsible for it—who is responsible for the popular doubts as to the enforcement of the law?"

All this may be true, but the Massachusetts paper rejoins impressively:

> "The country will pay dearly in time for its Coatesville juries and its Governor Bleases, unless this long carnival of hideous injustice to the black race be checked. Terrible will be the retribution."

INTERPRETING THE SOCIALIST VOTE

THE SURPRIZE of the recent elections throughout the country was the size of the Socialist vote which they brought to light, and the non-Socialist press have since been searching diligently for explanations of the almost startling growth of this third party—a growth which moves the Socialist Congressman, Victor Berger, to prophesy that his party will be 2,000,000 strong in next year's Presidential election. The prevailing theory among the independent and old-party organs is that only a small percentage of the votes cast for Socialist candidates on November 7 were cast by Socialists. In other words, they represent local revolts against local instances of bossism and corrupt machine-rule in one or both of the old parties, rather than actual conversions to the economic doctrines of Socialism.

Thus the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.), published in a city which has a Socialist mayor, thinks the Socialist votes in the recent election were chiefly protest votes, the people using the Socialists as a club with which to whack both the Republicans and the Democrats for neglect and betrayal. In many States and municipalities where both the old parties have developed corrupt machines, remarks the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* (Ind.), "the Socialist party is the one medium of protest." "As the party of protest," says the Toledo *Blade* (Rep.), "its door-mat now bears the word 'Welcome' to all disgusted with corruption." The Socialist victories are not "particularly ominous," avers the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), since they merely indicate the people's determination "to scare certain parties into being better." "A plague on both your houses," is the sentiment which has turned Democratic and Republican voters to a new party for relief, declares the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.).

To the New York *Tribune*, an Administration organ, it seems that the Socialist vote must owe its vigorous growth to the recent activities of the insurgent Republicans. "The recent local and State elections," it declares, "point to the possibility that insurgents are actually, albeit unwittingly, Socialistic propagandists in disguise." To the Progressive Republican papers, on the other hand, it has been clear from the start that the real breeders of Socialism are the standpatters and reactionaries of both parties. The Philadelphia *North American* (Pro. Rep.) does not hesitate to lay the responsibility at the door of Mr. Taft's Administration, and to point to progressive popular government as the remedy. To quote:

> "Three years of Taft have given to the Socialists the impetus that was checked by progressive popular rule. How else can we read intelligently the results of last Tuesday's balloting, that showed not a sign of Socialist gains in a single progressive Republican or Democratic State or city? . . . . . .
>
> "There was not a sign of Socialism advancing in Wisconsin. But Bourbon Mississippi and trust-enslaved Pittsburg are hysterical in alarm over the Socialists' great gains."

While the capitalistic press see in the Socialist returns merely a vote of protest, the Socialists see in them a growing recognition of the fact that theirs is the true political faith. There is truth and error in both explanations, declares the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.):

> "There is considerable dissatisfaction. It manifests itself in local ebullitions against Republican or Democratic candidates. But it is not accurate to say that because the voting was local the dissatisfaction was local also. It may have been general, but confined by the necessities of the case to local explosions. On the other hand, it is too much to say that Socialist voting is due to an acceptance by the voters of the full Socialist program. It is very unlikely that such a study has yet been made, or that it would be accepted if the examination had been made. The Socialist vote is rather to be looked upon as a warning to the old parties that their platitudinous platforms which they do not carry out have ceased to charm the electorate."

Many non-Socialist papers which admit the growth of Socialism in the municipal field deny that it has made corresponding progress in national politics. On the other hand, the Chicago *Daily Socialist* is confident that the recent victories will act as a "clarion call to the workingmen of America to gather at the polls for the battle which has begun against their exploiters," and "tens of thousands of toilers who have scarcely believed that such a movement was possible will now not only believe in its possibilities but will enter into it with all the enthusiasm of slaves rising for their freedom."

Even before the surprizing gains of the last election the Socialist office-holders in the United States, according to an article by Prof. Robert F. Hoxie, of the University of Chicago, in *The Journal of Political Economy* (Chicago), numbered "not less than 435." Professor Hoxie expands this information as follows:

> "They hail from 33 States and represent about 160 municipalities and election districts. In point of function they include 1 Congressman, 1 State senator, 16 State representatives, 28 mayors, village presidents, and township chairmen, 3 city commissioners, and 167 aldermen, councilors, and village and township trustees. Sixty-one others occupy important executive, legislative, and departmental positions, so that considerably more than one-half may be said to hold major legislative or municipal positions. Of those remaining it is noteworthy that 15 are assessors, 62 are school officials, and 65 are connected with the work of justice and police."

INCORPORATED GENEROSITY

THE ANTITRUST proclivities of our national legislators seem to extend to money-giving as well as money-making monopolies, and Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller have each had to abandon schemes for permanent organizations under Federal charter of great trust-funds, whose annual income shall be devoted to the public good. The same objection was raised in each case, notes the New York *World*. For it seems to Congress that "the enormous gifts of these two men, if nationally incorporated, would make the United States a partner in what was characterized as undue control of educational and religious policies throughout the country." While Mr. Rockefeller seems to have completely abandoned his dreams of incorporated beneficence for the present, Mr. Carnegie has merely turned from Washington to Albany, and there has been organized under the laws of the State of New York the Carnegie Corporation with a capital of $25,000,000. According to Mr. Carnegie's own statement, "the business of founding and aiding libraries and educational institutions," which he has been carrying on for many years, is to be "turned over to the corporation at an early date and carried on by it."

Broad is the scope of this organization and wide are the discretionary powers of the trustees and their successors. They have nothing to hamper them in the carrying out of Mr. Carnegie's purposes, which are stated in the charter to be

> "the receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income thereof to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge among the people of the United States by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero-funds, useful publications, and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor."

Tho it believes that Mr. Carnegie "has again shown the red badge of courage" in thus braving the savage attacks usually made "upon munificent benefactors after each benefaction," the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* goes on to voice its own opinion that the magnificent gifts of the millionaire philanthropists of the United States "can not be understood except as concessions to a new spirit in the world, and as marking a distinct advance in human progress." Nor has the New York *Evening Post* any misgivings. The founding of this corporation is deemed simply a "change in the form of Mr. Carnegie's unending personal gifts." "He has, as it were, incorporated himself for philanthropic purposes," and this paper is confident that "Mr. Carnegie incorporated" will "continue to give as wisely as Mr. Carnegie *in propria persona*." By this great institution of Mr. Carnegie's, thinks the Omaha *Bee*, the forces fighting against ignorance and evil will be mightily reenforced; and the Baltimore *American* is moved to these observations upon "benevolent trusts":

> "During the past decade a form of financial institution has developed which, there is reason for believing, is destined to play a conspicuous and continually growing importance in shaping the trend of human progress. . . . . .
>
> "Nearly, if not quite, a billion of dollars is now invested in trust-funds in this country alone, the income from which is to be used in forwarding the common welfare. Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller have each turned about $200,000,000 into such channels, but they are conspicuous among a multitude of givers only because of the relative size of their gifts. Trust-funds of great magnitude are becoming so numerous that there is ample justification for the belief that in the handling such revenues are destined to exert a powerful influence in the trend of human affairs."

It was Andrew Carnegie's sympathy for Mrs. Russell Sage, and his fear lest such philanthropic burdens as she now bears might be thrust upon Mrs. Carnegie after his own death, that was responsible for the creation of the new corporation, according to Col. S. H. Church, one of his Pittsburg friends. This informant is thus quoted in the news columns of the New York *Sun:*

> "His sole aim in creating the Carnegie Corporation was to relieve Mrs. Carnegie of these responsibilities . . . Recently he said to me that such responsibility, necessitating thorough care and close attention, would crush the joy out of the life of any woman. He has chosen a course which I feel sure will result in the greatest good. He had often exprest the fear that without systematic care and attention his philanthropies might suffer after his death, and that with prodigal distribution of his money more harm than good might be done."

A tabular comparison of the public gifts made by Carnegie and Rockefeller appearing in the New York *American* places the sum of the former's benefactions, including the Carnegie Corporation, at $220,800,000, and the latter's at $174,711,000, giving Mr. Carnegie a clear lead of $46,089,000.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Perhaps Canada will oblige by annexing Champ Clark.—*Wall Street Journal.*

China modernized her Army and now the Army is modernizing China. More reciprocity.—*Wall Street Journal.*

One is happy to note that Aviator Rodgers beat Walker Weston's transcontinental record.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

We had thought President Taft was frank sometimes in his admissions, but look at the Chinese Emperor.—*St. Louis Republic.*

If the Emperor of China lives to be old enough to read he will be surprized at the things he wrote in his infancy.—*Los Angeles Tribune.*

As a campaign manager Mr. Taft would not be a success. He violates the rule of claiming everything in advance.—*New York World.*

J. Pierpont Morgan has given $200,000 for some old manuscripts. That new one recently filed at Trenton may cost him even more.—*Washington Herald.*

The Chinese won't have to bother much over the question, "What shall we do with our ex-Emperor?" They can send him to kindergarten.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

The baby Emperor of China, however, still has plenty of time to learn another trade.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Baseball can furnish good material for Chinese generals in Ti Kob and Ci Yung.—*Wheeling (W. Va.) Register.*

It begins to look as tho there is nothing left for the Manchus to do but go into vaudeville.—*Detroit Free Press.*

However, the royal family of China is not the only household that is ruled by a five-year-old.—*Kansas City Star.*

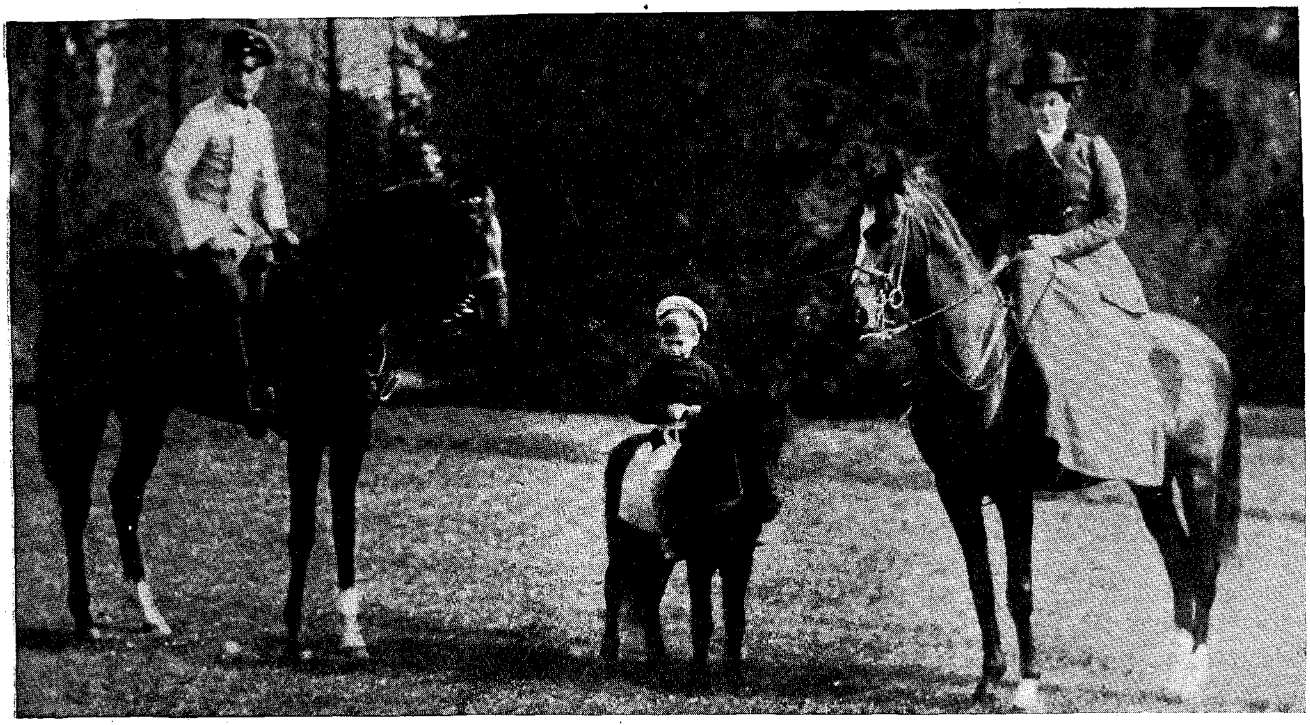
Woodrow Wilson says the spirit of progressiveness is in the air. So are some of the progressives.—*Washington Herald.*

It is becoming a long time since Canada has taken any action with regard to the United States flag.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

"In a way, Taft is the greatest of the Presidents," says a political critic. "In a weigh," is probably what he meant.—*Fort Worth Record.*

The hope is probably entertained in some quarters that the new Wright glider, which remains in the air without motive power, will be perfected in time to be of some assistance to various Presidential booms.—*Cleveland Leader.*

FOREIGN COMMENT



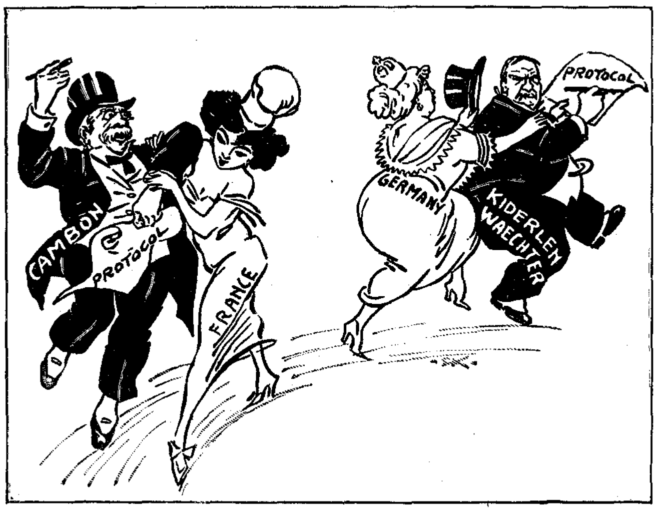
GERMANY'S CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS, AND THE HEIR EXPECTANT.

The son of the Crown Prince is not yet "on his high horse," it will be noticed, but he has his father's recent example in the Reichstag to quote to him in future years if he ever needs it.

A CROWN PRINCE IN HOT WATER

THE MOROCCO QUESTION has been settled between Germany and France, and the arrangement made seems to satisfy neither the French people nor the German Reichstag. France has yielded to Germany a slice of the Kongo, after all the protests of her leading economists against it, and Germany leaves to France undisputed military predominance in Morocco, which throws the German militarists into a rage. When the Chancellor stood up in the German Parliament and claimed a decisive victory for German diplomacy he was almost hissed down. He was violently attacked by the eloquent Conservative leader von Heydebrand. But worse was to come—the Crown Prince took the side of the Conservatives and by his applause of this orator, we are told, incensed the Kaiser to such an extent that the young man was for a time banished to Danzig. All the Berlin papers are naturally excited over the incident, but the only comment we find on the imperial family imbroglio appears in the semiofficial *Koelnische Zeitung*, which publishes what it calls a *communiqué* from Berlin, running as follows:

"We consider it to be the right and the duty of the heir to the throne to interest himself in national politics. No one can reproach him for holding an opinion out of harmony with the imperial policy. Further than this, we do not wish the Crown Prince to be prevented from expressing his own views in proper time and place. Nevertheless, we consider his action in so doing in the Reichstag to be extremely reprehensible. It is beyond doubt that the conduct to which we refer and the comments of the press on the Chancellor's speech were communicated to the Emperor, and the absence of the Crown Prince at subsequent parliamentary sessions was due to an order of the Kaiser, in whose eyes the incident, with its consequences, could not possibly find favor."



THE BLUNDERING DIPLOMATS.

FRANCE AND GERMANY (to the Morocco negotiators)—"You're both drunk; come home and sleep it off." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

The Crown Prince, during the debate referred to, sat in the royal gallery, and thrice applauded the warlike utterances of those who assailed the Chancellor for his vindication of German diplomacy. He seemed particularly delighted when one of the speakers declared that Germany's place in the world could be maintained only by the sword. A moderate and calm view of the incident is taken by the Socialist *Vorwaerts*, the Liberal *Vossische Zeitung*, and popular *Berliner Tageblatt*, which think the Prince's affront to the Chancellor and the serious way in which his behavior was taken were both frivolous and uncalled for. The Chancellor was bidding for votes in saving Germany from a war with France demanded by the Conservatives, and actually currying favor with the Laborites, declares the *Reichsbote* (Berlin), the fashionable organ of military society. In general, German opinion is against the concessions made to the French, as we summarize them from press reports as follows:

France is to have the military protectorate over the whole of

Morocco. France and Germany are to form united organization for the exploitation of industrial resources of the country, the carrying on of public works, and the opening of Agadir to international commerce. It has also been agreed that in future all disputes concerning Morocco or the Kongo shall be submitted to arbitrage at The Hague, and not decided by war.

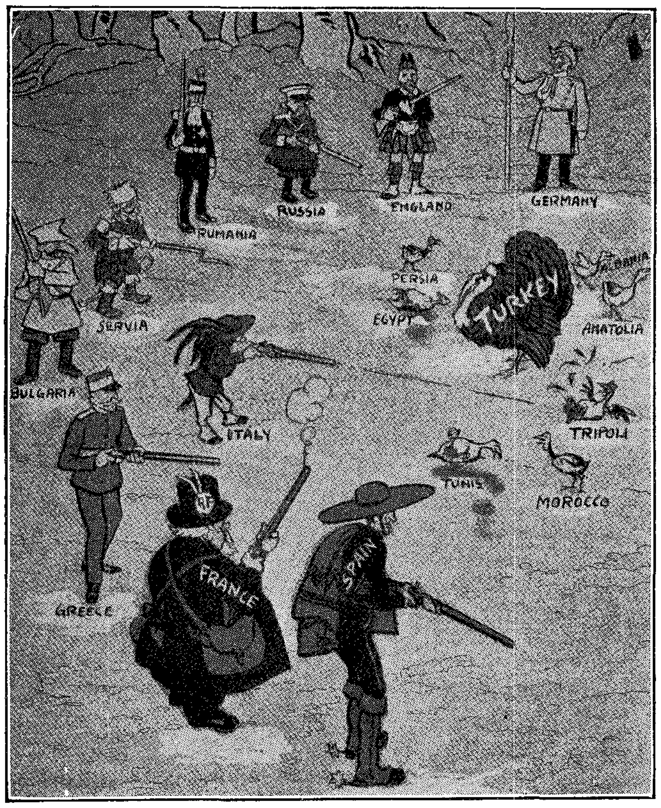
These provisions angered the fire-eating Conservatives and in a second speech, following that in which he announced the present agreement, the Chancellor said plainly:

> "Germany has not by our new compact surrendered her rights in Morocco, because she never had any. She has never been established in Morocco by international compact and it is therefore impossible that, as the Conservatives say, she could have been expelled from it now."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REVOLUTION THREATENED IN TURKEY

HOSTILE ACTION against the present Turkish Government is being contemplated by the military party in Turkey, who speak openly of violently expelling the men who expelled Abd-ul-Hamid and of trying to collect the real elements of the Ottoman Empire instead of pleading for foreign intervention to prevent that Empire from falling to pieces. The invasion of Tripoli has brought things to a crisis, and General Cherif writes to the *Revue* (Paris) that Turkey must rely upon herself, discard all confidence in Germany's honeyed promises or England's support, and must gather a force such as a Darius or Napoleon would gather from all tributary races, whose efforts alone can avail to keep Turkey from being swept out of Europe. He goes at some length into the failures and deficiencies of the Young Turks in preventing the dismemberment of their country.

In the *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales* (Paris), too, Mr. H. Marchand, the traveler and explorer, says that Italy's act has profoundly moved "the sympathy of the Islamic world" and he asks how far the Mussulmans will answer the appeal of the Turks. He says that in Arabia imams and sheiks pledge themselves "to face the enemy [Italy] with all their tribes." In Syria General Mehmed Pasha, a descendant of Abd-el-Kader, is to oppose the invader "in the hinterland of Tripoli." British India, which counts 60,000,000 Mussulmans in its population, has formed "The All-India Moslem League," and is endeavoring to bring about British intervention in order to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. *The Observer* (Lahore), the leading organ of the League, declares in a recent issue:

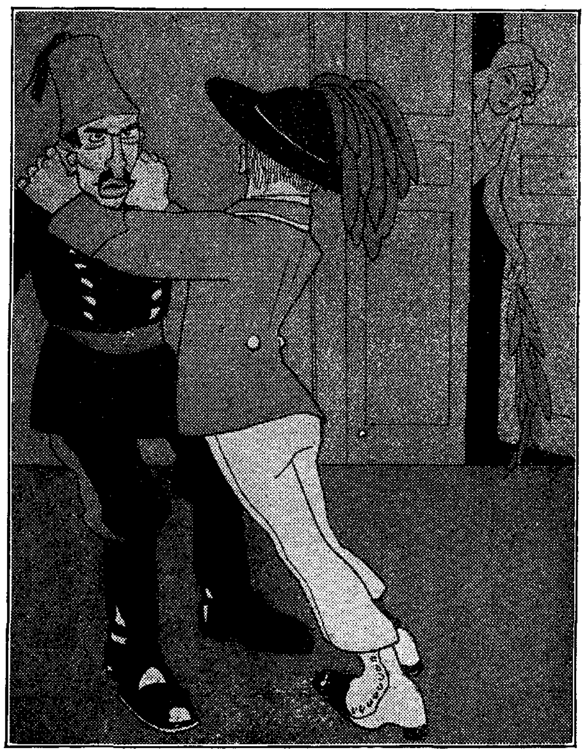


THE EUROPEAN GUN-CLUB.

Whenever one of them hits a bird, the rest all claim it.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

> "From Morocco to Peking, from Bokhara to Japan, Italy's aggression has produced the most profound impression on the Mussulman mind. What are the Powers doing, it is asked, to check Italy in her piratical designs?"



PEACE—"Can I come in?"

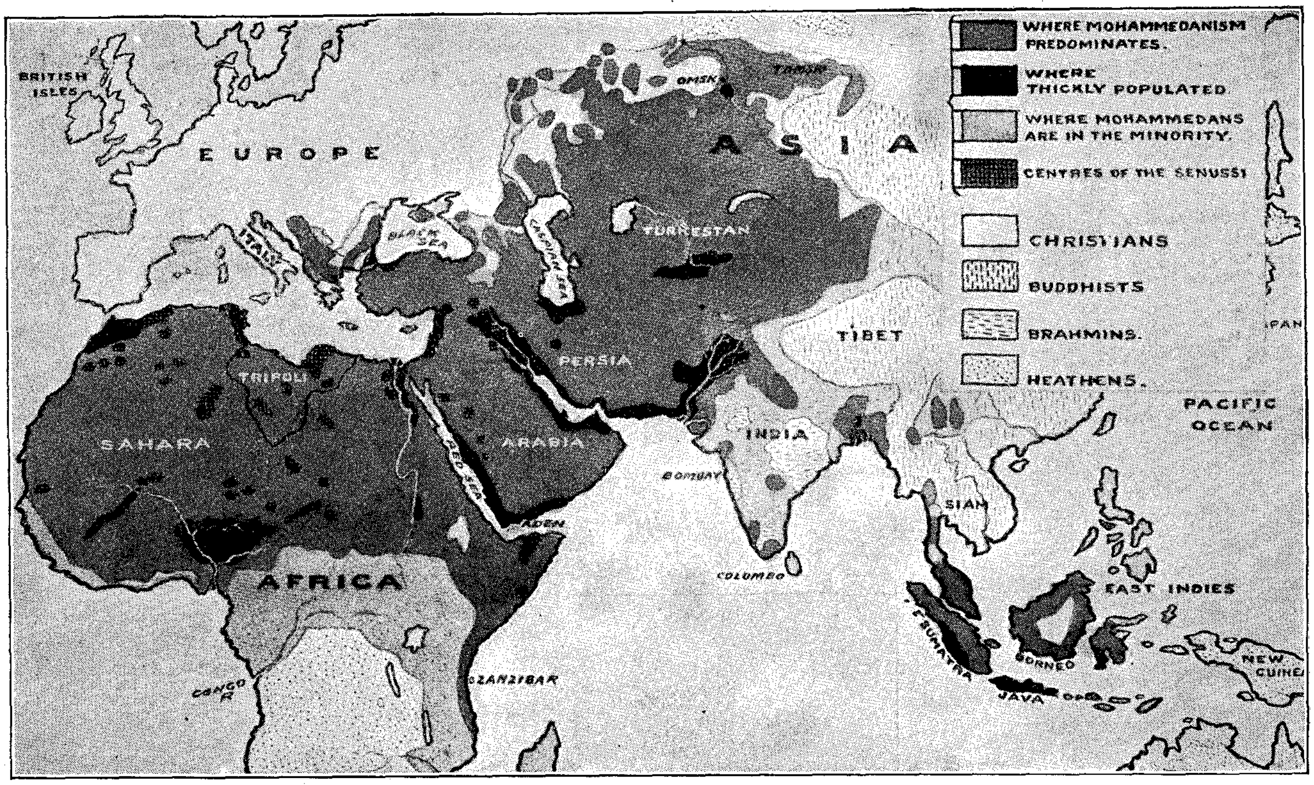
ITALY—"In a moment, Madam; I shall have him ready for peace directly."

—*Pasquino* (Turin).

An appeal to all the Moslem countries to save "the integrity of the Ottoman Empire" is necessitated by Turkey's seeming indifference in protecting her outlying vilayets. The burden of General Cherif Pasha's complaint, in his *Revue* article, is the treason of the Young Turks, which he enlarges upon by proclaiming that the so-called "successors of Abd-ul-Hamid," the ministry of the Young Turks, are ruining Turkey, and dismembering the Ottoman Empire. They have proved themselves more corrupt than Abd-ul-Hamid's administration, they are no better than "a band of malefactors who are dragging the country to dissolution if not to destruction." In this stirring article he tries to rouse his countrymen to turn against "the degraded herd who are strangling and exploiting the country" in order that the Mohammedan Empire may save her future and recover her former greatness. The most serious charges which he makes against that Committee of Union and Progress are that they are acting with their eyes open, and we read:

> "People who are not well informed once believed that our present state of anarchy proceeds from the inexperience of our rulers. We are, however, at last convinced that the continued disorder that prevails in the public administration is fostered secretly by our rulers for their own ends. They find that there is here an exhaustless source at which they can satisfy their personal anbitions."

They put no one but their own tools in office; no Arab or Albanian is given a portfolio. The Greeks to whom openings in the public service were offered refused to serve and gave way to those who submit to the dictates of the Young Turks,



THE STRENGTH OF ISLAM, AVAILABLE FOR A "HOLY WAR."

The Mohammedan world has a population of over 220,000,000, of whom 160,000,000 are in Asia, 59,000,000 in Africa, and 3,500,000 in Europe. About 161,000,000 are under Christian rule, 15,500,000 under Turkish rule, 22,000,000 under other Moslem rulers, and 24,000,000 under other non-Christian sway. —*Illustrated London News.*

who keep even the Sultan in a position of vassalage more complete than he suffered during his minority at his father's court. The great point made in this article by the writer is that the Albanians and Arabs, among the finest of the Mohammedan races, are ignored or represt. Massacres and imprisonments are inflicted on the people of the Balkans. In short, the Committee aim "at Turkifying the Ottoman Empire" and subjecting the genuine Islam to the government of a modern rabble whose character becomes "a new ferment of discord in a country which has already suffered enough from the conflict of races and religions."

Tripoli's experience is "a sad example" of the Government's incapacity, and we are told, in the words of this writer, that "everybody has known for years that Italy had her eyes on Tripoli. Our Government alone has been wilfully blind."

Instead of making demands on the other Powers, Turkey should have appealed to those in her own land who would have come to the aid of Tripoli, and we read further:

> "The Government sent reiterated and humble appeals to the European Powers with the object of obtaining their mediation at a time such a mediation had become next to impossible. Would it not have been more wise and less humiliating to have made similar appeals, when danger seemed to threaten, to the notables among the Arabs, to the Albanians, Druses, Greeks gathered as an assembly of delegates with the object of arranging in a friendly discussion some *modus vivendi* not incompatible with the constitutional Government?"

As a matter of fact, the Young Turks had managed to set by the ears and drive into rebellion those warlike races by showing itself "intolerant and violent" toward them. The Turkish General proceeds to point out that if the Government continues the same tactics as it has hitherto adopted, Turkey must vanish from the map of Europe, and he concludes:

> "It is for us Ottomans to choose. If we allow the Young Turks to continue in power, we shall lose Turkey in Europe, Eastern Asia Minor, and all the countries of the Arabs. There can be no escape from this."

This patriotic Mussulman comforts himself with the thought that Turkey, by the loss of Tripoli, has been startled into a recognition of her true position. A new party of "dissidents" has been formed and they consist of men "who put country before clique." They would not hesitate a moment "about breaking with the despots of this great secret association 'The Young Turks.'" "They will force these petty potentates to descend from their thrones." They are gaining the support of the general public and assuming "the more definite title of the Ottoman Union, and people are greeting with hope the entrance upon this campaign of a new reenforcement on the very eve of the great battle to be waged against the oligarchical tyranny of the Committee of Union and Progress."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DECADENCE OF THE GERMAN ARMY

GERMANY has been credited both by the English and the French press with a great pride in her land forces. Sometimes Emperor William, according to the London *Times*, makes his sword and his fist a little too obtrusive as means of deciding a controversy, but it is natural that the magnificent army of Moltke should be considered, by the conquerors of Sedan, the finest in the world, and no one has ever denied its efficiency. Some recent critics, however, have formed an opinion that the Navy has been occupying the attention and draining the treasury of the Government at the expense of the Army. A striking example of this opinion has recently appeared.

The military correspondent of the London *Times*, in a series of articles in that daily, points out some grave faults in the drill, deportment, and equipment of the Kaiser's forces as exhibited in the recent autumn maneuvers. This writer, who does not give his name, is treated as a high authority by the general press in England. While acknowledging "the pomp and glamour of drill and parade" as he saw them, he can not overlook the defects. It is enough to make Moltke and Bismarck start from their gorgeously monumental tombs to read that "there was nothing in the higher leading at the maneuvers of a distinguished character," that the infantry "lacked dash," that the cavalry was "in many ways exceedingly old-fashioned" and "the scouting was bad." He noticed in the artillery "its out-of-date *matériel*, its slow and ineffective methods of fire." He continues:

"Finally, the dirigibles and aeroplanes presented the fourth arm in a relatively unfavorable light. The German Army, apart from its numbers, confidence in itself, and high state of organization, does not present any signs of superiority over the best foreign models, and in some ways does not rise above the level of the second rate."

This writer naturally comments upon the overweening confidence of the Germans in their Army, and on this point he remarks:

"The confidence of the German Army in itself is in one sense a source of strength and in another of weakness. It will doubtless enable the Army and the nation to embark upon a war with a firm belief in victory, but all the greater will be the disillusionment if victory is not speedily obtained. The methods by which the Germans sedulously propagate in foreign countries the idea that German arms are invincible are useful in their way, for they enable German diplomacy to secure by peaceful means results which would otherwise only be obtained by great sacrifices in war. There seems no reason to doubt that the Emperor himself firmly believes in the superiority of German arms and in the ability of the German Army to crush all opposition. The sharpness of the German sword and the weight of the German fist are well-known figures in Imperial speeches. It is possible that Germany may possess officers who recognize that the overweening confidence of the German Army is not wholly warranted by the facts of the case, but it seems likely that up to a comparatively recent date there were none who cared to risk their careers by uttering unpalatable and inconvenient truths. From highest to lowest the word passes that everything military in Germany is superlatively excellent, and that nothing which takes place in foreign armies is worth troubling about."

His remark that this Army is like an overtrained runner or boxer is acute and suggestive. Athletes, amateur and professional, will understand his words:

"The German Army appears to the writer to have trained itself stale. Year in, year out, the same ceaseless round of intensive training has reduced the whole Army to a machine by which individuality, initiative, and freshness have been rigorously crusht out. The effort to create initiative by regulation has not succeeded. The training of the year, always the same, has become a form of somnambulism. Everybody does the same thing every hour of every day every year, and officers who have to wait sixteen or seventeen years for their companies are spent and tired long before they rise to high command. The majority of senior regimental officers do not possess the physical qualifications necessary for effective service during the arduous strain of the infantry fight, and until the cadres are rejuvenated these conditions will remain unaltered. There are some great thinkers and some hard workers among the officers, but the impression conveyed is that only a select few really work, that all individuality has been crusht out of the rank and file, and that both absolutely, and still more relatively, the German Army is not so good as its forerunner which achieved the union of the German states. 'A bloody war and a sickly season'—that venerable toast of our port-drinking ancestors—might reinvigorate the Army or might destroy it. Failing such extreme measures, the best thing to restore new life to the Army would be disband it for a year in order to give everybody, from top to bottom, a much needed rest."

The army of Moltke has become inferior to that of Moltke's foreign pupils, and we read that it is now vain for the German military school to claim a superior efficiency in preparing for war. In fact—

"Students will soon cease to go to this school in the expectation of seeing practise equal to the theory, for in every arm and in almost every service there are nowadays no better military models in Germany than are to be found elsewhere. Europe, Asia, and America have not sat for forty years in the school of Moltke in vain. The world has gone on while Germany has stood still."

JAPAN'S BURDEN OF ARMAMENTS

EVERY ONE outside of Japan seems to believe the Mikado's Empire is maintaining an armament altogether too large for its population and economic resources. Yet an editorial writer in the *Heiji Zassi* (*Journal of Military Affairs*, Tokyo) pleads that the truth is exactly the contrary, and he tries to verify this statement with figures and statistics. According to this writer the proportion of Japan's Army to her population is much smaller than obtains in the European countries generally recognized as great Powers. With the solitary exception of the United States, Japan has indeed the smallest standing Army as compared with her population. Her standing Army at present numbers 230,000 officers and men. As her population is estimated at 51,000,000, there are 4.51 soldiers to every thousand of population. The United States has only 1.86 soldiers to every 1,000 population. In England the ratio is 8.44 to 1,000; in Germany 11.29 to 1,000; in Russia 11.68 to 1,000; in France 15.13 to 1,000. Moreover, adds this writer:

"The annual sum which Japan expends for her Army is not large in comparison with that expended by other Powers. The appropriation for the Japanese Army amounts to 17.6 per cent. of the entire ordinary expenditure of the Empire, whereas Germany devotes to her army 28 per cent. of her ordinary expenditure, and France and Russia 18 per cent. The United States devotes to the same purpose 15.4 per cent. of her total ordinary expenditure, and England 16.9 per cent., both of which are smaller than the percentage obtaining in Japan. If we take naval expenditure into consideration the above order is changed as shown in the following table:

Country.	Per cent. of total expenditure.
Japan	27.0
England	38.5
United States	32.0
Germany	37.0
France	26.0
Russia	21.0

"The burden of taxes, too, which Japan's armament puts on the shoulders of her people is much lighter than that borne by other nations. Thus the Army and Navy of Japan entail a taxation of $1.08 per capita, whereas this per-capita burden is $6.43 in England, $3.07 in the United States, $3.13 in Germany, $5.09 in France, and $2.03 in Russia."

But the weight or lightness of taxation can not always be judged merely by considering the per-capita amount of it, and it is necessary to study Japan's national wealth in comparison with her military expenditure. On this point the writer informs us:

"It is true that the per-capita amount of wealth in our country is much smaller than that in other countries, as shown in this table:

Country.	Per-capita amount of wealth.
England	$1,400
United States	1,525
Germany	700
France	1,080
Japan	300
Russia	280

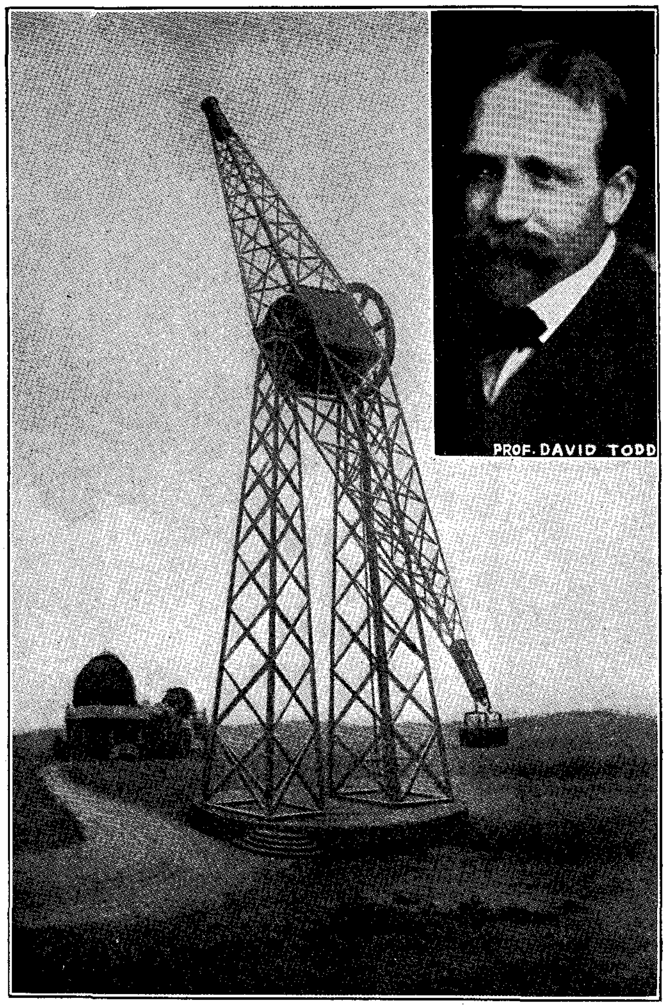
"But when the national wealth of the Powers is compared with the sums which they expend for their respective armaments, the above order is reversed. Thus Russia expends for her Army and Navy, .0073 per cent. of her national wealth, Germany .0055 per cent., France .0047 per cent., England .0046 per cent., Japan .0036 per cent., and the United States .002 per cent."

Upon the strength of these statistics the editor contends that "should circumstances develop calling for the increase of Japan's Army and Navy, the country will be well able to meet such needs without entailing any pernicious effect upon its economic and financial conditions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A PLAN FOR AN OPEN-AIR TELESCOPE

PLANS FOR A TELESCOPE so large that it can not well be housed, but must stand in the open air, are presented in *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., October) by Prof. David Todd of Amherst College. Professor Todd proposes to build his telescope, not in tubular form, but of great steel tresses, like a bridge, and to let it stand outdoors, exposed to the elements, constructing it in such manner that they could do it no harm. The observer would occupy a sort of basket swinging from its lower end and rising and falling with it as in a gigantic seesaw. The construction of such an instrument is one for a civil engineer rather than a tool-builder. Traditional forms have been widely departed from recently in telescope-design, notably in the great solar instruments on Mt. Wilson, Cal., and Professor Todd's proposal only goes a little further in the same direction. He writes:



From "Popular Astronomy," Northfield, Minn.

THE LATEST THING IN TELESCOPES.

Professor Todd's great open-air telescope, to be built of steel trusses like a bridge. It will be designed to defy the elements, and the observer will swing in a sort of basket from the lower end, as in a gigantic seesaw.

"I have begun my projected telescope not at the end but in the middle, just as a bridge engineer builds a cantilever.

"The basis of its tube is a cubical section, or compartment, of steel plates, reenforced as in box-girder construction, so as to be absolutely rigid and unyielding. For a telescope 200 feet or 300 feet long, I would build this central cube about 20 feet square. On two opposite sides it is perforated to allow the cone of rays to pass through; and on two other sides of the cube, at right angles to the cone of rays, are attached the circular bed-plates of the bearing pins. In other words, tube and axis are the same in construction as the ordinary type of transit instrument. . . . . . .

"As we are perforce restricted to standard commercial forms of structural steel, the two halves of the tube must be built up, not as cones (the ideal form) but as square pyramids. As we have rotation about only one axis to deal with, the flexure of the great tube is easy to handle. . . . It will be apparent that the alt-azimuth type of mounting follows as a necessary consequence of this evolution; and the altitude motion gives no trouble whatever in either design or practical construction; it is only when we reach the azimuth motion that mechanical and engineering difficulties arise, tho they are not wholly insuperable ones.

"As we go downward from the telescope to the ground, our troubles increase; and they become a maximum when we reach the plane of junction between earth and mounting. Let us now consider the method of dealing with this problem.

"Apparently a simple one, it admits of several solutions at first sight practical, but which would actually prove infeasible on trial. The most obvious plan is the one adopted in Sir William Herschel's mounting. Modern ball bearings provide a vast improvement on the Herschelian construction; but the weakest member of the whole scheme is the horizontal, circular track, which must be at least fifty feet in diameter. To true up this track to a perfect jointless horizontal plane, and maintain it so, is a practical mechanical impossibility: at least I have not found any mechanical engineer who would undertake either to do it or to suggest a certain way of accomplishing it. Easy enough it is to think such an ideal steel track into existence, but to build one that will stay so is quite another affair."

Professor Todd is of opinion that this awkward horizontal track may be dispensed with altogether by treating the basal mounting of the telescope as a shaft simply, extending it downward, and confining its motion as a journal between two horizontal friction-rings, slipping between roller bearings on vertical axes. He says:

"These rings, with perhaps 100 roller bearings for each, 50 outside and 50 in, should have horizontal wheels or rollers of large diameter, ground to perfect cylinders. These rings are intended to operate only when the telescope is in use in the wind. When the air is still, a smoother azimuth motion would be possible if the friction-rings are clamped motionless to the concrete well in which the vertical drum revolves.

"Then I would float the structure in either oil or water, leaving only a few hundred pounds of load on a central button or pintle. In this way a clock of minimum power would suffice to drive a maximum load with perfect smoothness. . . . No wind could ever topple the structure over, and the open-air telescope would be safely usable on all but the windiest occasions. By lowering the pintle underneath and pumping out enough of the flotation to allow the drum to settle down to stationary beds, the drum could be rigidly clamped near the top and bottom, so as to withstand securely all stormy weathers when not in use. In case of a severe gale, the telescope would be pointed quartering to the wind, observing carriage and tail-piece unshipped, and tube directed to the nadir. Here the objective would be double-housed against the storm and the cell clamped firmly. This would secure both bearings and open-air pyramids against harmful stress due to excessive wind-thrust, as the gale would strike the structure edgewise.

"I have not intended in this paper to deal with the solution of any but the most general problems of this proposed telescope. All details have, however, been critically worked out, so that an approximate estimate of cost is available. A five-foot objective would cost about $125,000, and the entire instrument would represent about double that amount. For instance, the weather-protection of the objective and eyepieces, of altitude bearings and of altitude clamp, quick motion and slow motion; also electric motors for operating the same in both coordinates, and for the requisite variable clock-motion in both altitude and azimuth, as well as for driving the rotary tail-piece on a ball-race. . . . All the clamps and motions and clock may be controlled by electric motors operated from triplicate switchboards in (1) the observing-box, (2) the altitude-house (not shown on the upright piers), and (3) from the azimuth-room concealed beneath the basal drum. In lieu of observing-chair or rising floor, observer and assistant ride in a light carriage on the eye-end, swinging on a horizontal ball-bearing axis which passes through the focal plane. This may be wholly enclosed for weather protection, and it can readily be warmed electrically in winter."

RAILWAY-CAR SANITATION

MUCH HAS been written on the ventilation of railway-cars, but there is little connected study of the entire hygiene of railways, including cars, stations, and road-bed. An article on this subject, read by Dr. Charles P. Wertenbaker, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, before the Association of Surgeons of the Southern Railway, at Charlotte, N. C., is printed in *The International Journal of Surgery* (New York). After alluding to Dr. Crowder's interesting investigation of the air breathed by passengers, quoted recently in these columns, Dr. Wertenbaker goes on to say:

"Every passenger realizes that the final word on car-ventilation has not yet been spoken. While it may be true that the carbon dioxid in a car seldom reaches a dangerous amount, it is not the carbon dioxid alone that produces ill effects in a badly ventilated car. Overheating and the presence of dust and smoke play a far more important part in the production of disease than does the carbon dioxid.

"Until some method is adopted to reduce the dust from the road-bed, and the smoke and cinders from the engines, it seems doubtful if there will be much improvement in this regard.

"When electricity replaces steam as a motive power, as now seems probable, smoke and cinders will be eliminated. Sprinkling the road-bed with oil does much to minimize the dust nuisance, and it is hoped that this practise will become general."

Some of the positively insanitary practises of the railroads are then condemned, after which the writer proceeds:

"The feather duster and the 'whisk'-broom with which the porter removes the dust from one passenger and scatters it over the others, have met with unqualified disapproval from sanitarians. In many cars the feather duster has been replaced by a damp cloth for removing the dust from the window-ledges and the backs and arms of seats, but the whisk-broom of the porter is still in evidence.

"In these modern days it would seem to be a very simple process to install in each Pullman a vacuum-cleaner, for removing dust from both the car and the clothing of the passengers. Such a cleaner could be operated by the dynamo that furnishes the electric lights for the train, or a vacuum could be produced by utilizing the power from the moving wheels of the car itself."

TO PUMP OZONE INTO LONDON SUBWAYS—Air containing ozone is to be pumped into the underground railways of London, to purify them. A strong objection to travel on these roads, as in similar ones elsewhere, says a writer in *The Municipal Journal* (New York, October 25), is the fact that the air is impure and often stifling. The new plan which promises to be a revolution in this particular has recently been announced by the authorities of the Central London Railway Company, which is about to install a system of ventilation capable of sending daily 80,000,000 cubic feet of ozonized air into the tube-stations and tunnels. We read:

"One plant is already in operation and it is hoped that similar ones will soon be completed at every station along the line. It is stated by one of the officials that the plant at each station will pump 400,000 cubic feet of air per hour into the station, or at the rate of 900 cubic feet per person per hour. The ordinary allowance in buildings is about 300 cubic feet of fresh air per person.

"The air is drawn from outside through a filter-screen, which removes dust and dirt and impure gases. A part of the air is then highly ozonized by being passed over highly electrified plates, the proportion of ozone in the whole being one part in 10,000,000. The air is driven by fans to the level of the bottom of the station, and two-thirds of it is distributed over the platform by ducts, with outlets at a height of seven feet above the platform. The remainder is driven into the tunnel. The size of the pumping-plant is such that it can be installed in a chamber ten feet by eight feet by four feet, and there are two miles of duct work."

AMATEUR CELESTIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

THE MAN WHO uses an ordinary camera with a four-by-five plate does not dream that he may take with it photographs of celestial objects such as comets and nebulæ. For these he thinks that great observatories, with complicated and costly apparatus, are necessary. The contrary is clearly shown by the accompanying reproductions, which are from photographs taken with an ordinary portrait-lens, in connection with a small telescope, guided entirely by hand. Alfred Rordame, who describes the process in *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., October), concedes that of two cameras, the one specially made for celestial photography by eminent opticians will produce the best results, yet he tells us that good pictures can be made with ordinary portrait-lenses, which nowadays may very often be purchased for a trifle at some of the older photographic studios throughout the country. We read:

THE MILKY WAY SEEN THROUGH A PORTRAIT-LENS.

Mr. Rordame took this picture of the milky way with an ordinary portrait-lens exposed 45 minutes.

"The apparatus I have used in celestial photography is of the simplest possible construction, consisting of a square box of wood, painted black outside as well as inside, to which the lens, a Darlot of three inches aperture and of ten inches focus, is securely fastened. This box is made in two sections, one sliding within the other, making it adjustable for focusing.

"It is no use trying to focus on the stars; the best way is to expose several plates, until the star-trails show as the finest lines. Most portrait-lenses are lacking in a flat field, and it becomes necessary to compromise on the roundness of the field and focus sharply at a little distance from the center; this will tend to make it sharpen all over, at the expense of the center.

"The camera is securely bolted to the telescope and carries an ordinary four-by-five Premo plate-holder. The telescope is equatorially mounted, and is moved by a simple tangent screw. The eyepiece is provided with cross-wires, and when following a star, I put it slightly out of focus, so that it forms a disk, which may then be accurately bisected, and one of the wires is put parallel with the motion of the stars in the field of view.

"Sigma Lumière plates are the fastest commercial plates at present obtainable. I am yet in doubt as to the advantage of backing the plates. The non-halation brand seems to give a foggy effect. All the negatives illustrated herewith have been intensified by whitening the plates in a solution of bichlorid of mercury and afterward immersing them in a dilute solution of aqua ammonia, which produces an intense black image. This treatment apparently doubles the time of exposure, and avoids fogging by the atmospheric sky-illumination, produced by the glare of our electric lights, which renders a prolonged exposure impossible, at least in the cities.

"The observing-seat has been made as comfortable as possible, as the task of keeping the elusive star accurately centered on the cross-wires is extremely fatiguing work. The equatorial stand, which I have constructed for photographing the stars . . . is sufficiently strong to carry two or three cameras in addition to the telescope and finder.

"As to the development of the negatives; the best results have been arrived at by using the developer of the maker of the plates, commencing with a rather weak developer and strengthening it as the image appears."

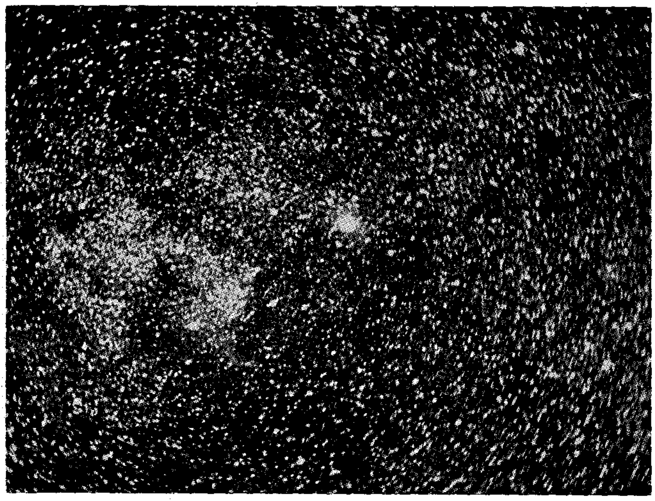
ANIMALS THAT COUNT

IT IS AN ASTONISHING fact that there are human beings, such as inhabitants of the Murray Islands in the Straits of Torres, that can not count further than two. But it is more surprizing still to find that most animals possess calculating abilities, and that several have a distinct appreciation of number. M. H. Coupin, in *La Revue* (Paris), asks if a bird does not notice whether an egg has been taken from its nest of four or five, and inquires why a bee or a wasp always makes cells with six sides. Further, he goes on:

> "Does not a squirrel, jumping from branch to branch, calculate his spring according to the space to be traversed, or does not a dog, playfully jumping in front of his master's carriage, appreciate its speed with surprizing accuracy so as not to be run over? Do not the wasps of the genus Ammophiles stock their nests with a definite number of paralyzed caterpillars, 5, 10, 15, 24, as the case may be, according to what room there is?"

But there are more remarkable examples of animal calculation. In certain mines of Hainault the horses are so used to traverse the same road thirty times that after their last round they go to the stable of their own accord and refuse to take another step, and we read in Montaigne that the oxen employed in the royal gardens of Susa for turning the wheels to which the water-pails were attached, absolutely refused to make more than one hundred rounds, which constituted their daily task.

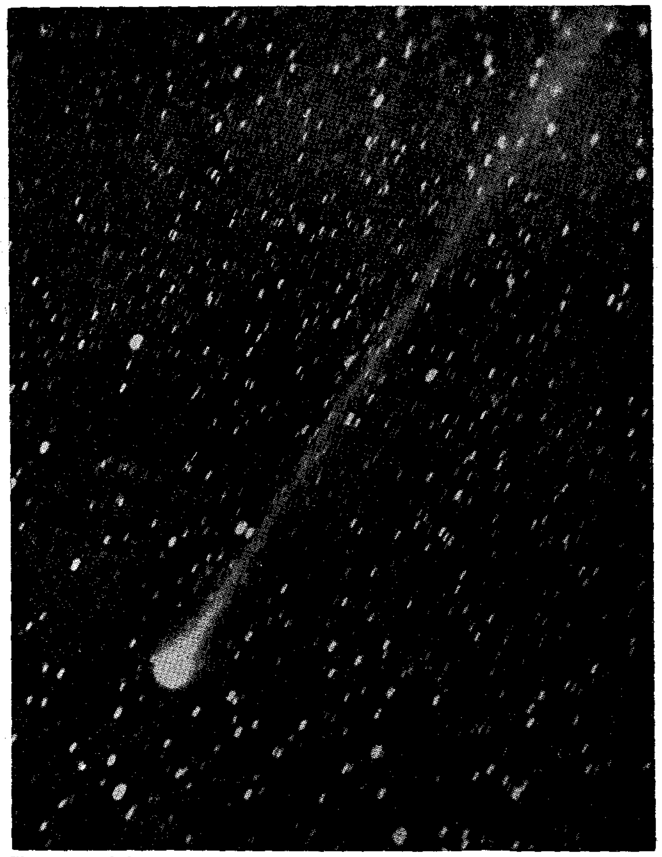
Mere casual observations, however, are not of sufficient scientific significance. Experiments must be made, or at any rate observations have to be repeated time and again. Thus Mr. Ernesto Mancini has definitely established the fact that magpies and rooks can not count further than four. A rook never returns to its nest until it is quite satisfied that there is no danger near. When four hunters or less departed in succession from a near-by log-cabin the rook would return to its nest after the last had gone out of sight. But whenever there were more the bird lost count and returned to its nest even while some were still in the hut. Similarly, we are assured by Jacquot that apes do not count further than four, and the Boers of the Transvaal, when they want to hunt these animals, hide in numbers exceeding four. Four depart in succession in such manner as to be noticed by the apes, who then come forth and are easily captured. We read in conclusion:



WHAT AN AMATEUR CAN DO.

The stars of the summer night may be photographed by any one possessing a 4 x 5 camera, a small telescope, and a little patience and ingenuity. This picture is enlarged from a photograph of the region surrounding Alpha Cygni, taken by Mr. Rordame with an exposure of 1 hour and 50 minutes.

> "Romanes assures us that he induced a chimpanzee of the London Zoological Gardens to have exact notions concerning the numbers one to five. He ordered him to take up, one, two, three, four, or five straws, and did not accept them unless their number was correct. It seems that within a short time the ape understood and rarely made a mistake."



Illustrations with this article from "Popular Astronomy," Northfield, Minn.

BROOKS'S COMET PHOTOGRAPHED BY AN ORDINARY CAMERA.

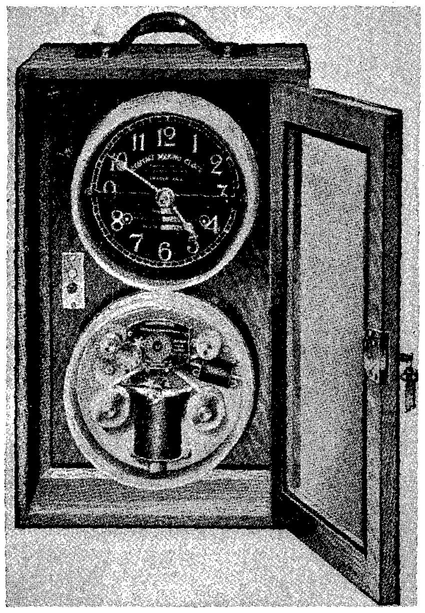
Enlargement from an original negative taken by Mr. Rordame September 18, 1911. Exposure 1 hour 29 minutes.

MOVING PICTURES TAKEN BY NIGHT—A surprizing advance in the photographic art, says *The Inventive Age* (Washington, October), is marked by the production of moving-picture films by artificial light. We read:

> "Flashlight photographs are common enough, but in all such work the subjects must remain still, and the results have by no means been perfect. The production of artificial light strong enough to cause the exact imprint of the image on the sensitized plate is not new, but the making of a perfect moving picture, which shows a number of objects in every detail, is distinctively new. With true Western hustle, a committee in Kansas City, who wanted to advertise their metropolis, determined to overcome the obstacles in the way of perpetuating the night parade on a certain festival. A platform twenty feet high was erected on one side of a street through which the parade was to pass. On this were strung sixty arc lamps in two rows, backed by a monster sheet-tin reflector, seventy feet long and six feet high. On the opposite side of the street was another embankment of light almost as powerful, so that for a distance of about 100 feet the street was brilliantly illuminated. The machines were started when the parade began to pass, and a film 600 feet long was made, showing every detail. Snapshots taken by private cameras were found to be as good as similar pictures made in daylight."

A METER THAT PRINTS ITS RECORD

A METER that prints, on a tape like that of a ticker, the consumption during every interval for which it registers, so that one may ascertain from the record just how much current he uses, for instance, between 7:00 and 11:00 P.M. on December 16, is something of a novelty, and will be a welcome one to the average citizen, to whom meters are things of mysterious and abhorrent mechanism intended to mislead the innocent and to multiply his bill by whatever factor may please a greedy corporation. Such an instrument, to which the name of "printometer" has been given, is described in *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, November 4). It prints the time in a column parallel to that showing the consumption, thus giving also the exact time of day and day of week when the energy was consumed. We read:



Illustrations from "Electrical Review and Western Electrician."

TO "KEEP TAB" ON THE ELECTRIC-METER.

"The printometer is one of the most useful devices that have ever been developed for a great many varieties of uses connected with the utilization of electrical energy. Through its use the central-station manager can eliminate all possibility of dispute with regard to the customer's use of current. . . . and in many other ways secure a perfect and continuous check under every phase of operation. Some of the specific uses to which the printometer may be put are as follows: To obtain the maximum demand and establish equitable rates; to determine the diversity-factor; to determine the load-factor; to regulate the use of off-peak power; to determine the use of breakdown service; to make special tests of power conditions; to make measurements of speed.

"The printometer is not an integrating meter, but is an instrument that can be electrically connected to and used with any integrating meter. . . . The printometer, when properly installed with its contact clock and wired to the binding screws which have been attached to the register of the meter, is electrically interlocked with the meter and conforms to its accuracy. The accuracy of the meter, however, is in no wise impaired with its interlocking with the printometer.

"The printometer contains a set of cyclometer type-wheels which are electrically interlocked with the register of the meter. They are moved forward with a rate that is exactly equal to the rate of flow of power through the meter and will, therefore, at any instant give an indication which is equivalent to the reading of the dial. Through the agency of a rubber platen and copying ribbon this reading is printed on a paper tape. When this rubber platen is actuated by an electric solenoid, whose circuit is closed at regularly recurring intervals by means of a contact-making clock, there is obtained a paper-tape which has printed upon it a reading equivalent to the reading of the watt-hour meter at each interval."

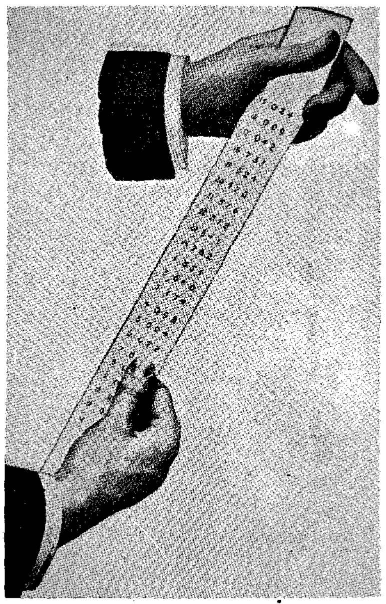
COOKING BY WIRELESS.—Eggs were fried on ice and other tricks of a like spectacular character were performed at the recent electrical exhibition in Chicago. It was shown, says *The Inventive Age* (Washington, October), that it is possible to take an ordinary frying-pan, hold it over a cake of ice, break an egg into it, and fry the egg without a fire, the pan being simply held in the hand. The writer goes on to say:

"An oven of slate with an aluminum base was then placed on the marble-topped table where the ice had lain during the first experiment. It was an ordinary oven—no fire, no coils, no wires. In the oven were placed lumps of dough for making biscuits. The oven-door was closed and the operator stood, watch in hand, checking off the minutes. Presently he opened the door, and there were the biscuits, well done.

"A tungsten lamp screwed into a socket attached to a simple coil of wire, was placed with the coil immersed in an iron pan partly filled with water. It was set on a slate slab on the table. A skeptical spectator was invited to place his hands on the slab under the lamp. The lamp and coil were rested on his hands, and the lamp was immediately lighted. Two plates, one a heavy disk of metal and the other a tin dinner-plate, were put on the table. The table did not move a bit, but the plates sprang several feet in the air and dropt on the floor. It was all done by wireless. Under the table was a powerful electromagnet. When the operator turned on the electric current, which was the ordinary alternating current from the city mains, a powerful alternating magnetic field permeated everything in the vicinity. It set up induced currents in any metal near by. Any electrical enthusiast can perform the same tricks."

IS A SPIDER AN INSECT?

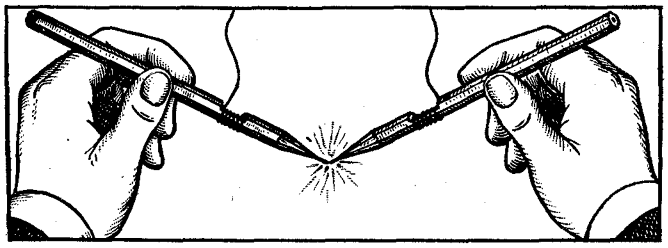
SCIENCE, which is continually bringing to light new things and new relations, needs new words to describe them. She obtains them either by forming them from Greek or Latin roots or by appropriating vernacular words to be given new and special meanings. Almost all the common English words used in the sciences thus differ somewhat in meaning from the same words as used in ordinary conversation. The scientific signification of such words as "force" and "energy," in physics, of "fish" and "insect" in zoology, and so on, is technical and limited. The Bible calls a whale a "fish," but science declares that it is not a fish, but a mammal. Science, moreover, not content with appropriating these words to its own special uses, straightway begins to find fault with the ordinary citizen for employing them in their older and wider senses. Exception to this kind of faultfinding is at last taken by an eminent scientific man, Prof. J. W. Gregory, in an interesting address at the Portsmouth meeting of the British Association. Among other things he takes to task Messrs. J. H. and A. B. Comstock for telling their readers, in a general manual, that a spider is not an insect. Professor Gregory's advice is "to admit that a spider is an insect"; and probably he would also advise the general writer to admit that a whale is a fish, as it surely is in the older and wider sense. All this is taken to heart, as a step backward, by Sidney F. Harris, who writes to *Nature* (London, October 26) to assert that the pedant is not the man who insists on the narrow scientific meaning, but he who goes back to the original signification. We read:



RECORD PRINTED BY THE "PRINTOMETER."

"Zoologists will not be surprized to learn that the word 'insect' formerly had a wider application than at present. . . . So far as the account of the use of the word 'insect' is intended to be a historical account of the subject, and no more, criticism is unnecessary. But if it is a serious attempt to reinstate 'insect' in its former meaning, I think it should be resisted on the ground that this procedure would introduce confusion where everything is at present clear, and that it has no compensating advantages to recommend it.

"We are, fortunately, not obliged to apply the rules of priority to zoological names of higher value than genera. . . . I am prepared to follow Professor Gregory in thinking that it may be inconvenient to employ a familiar popular term in an altered signification in scientific writings. But in the present instance the wider use of 'insect' has been so long abandoned in literature that even in popular works the majority of authors understand 'insect' exactly as it is understood by a zoologist.



A LITTLE ELECTRIC WELDER MADE FROM LEAD-PENCILS.

"For one reason or another it is not unusual for a word in popular use to change its meaning during the gradual evolution of a language. It would be simply pedantic, in many of these cases, to attempt to go back to what is supposed to be the original meaning. Would Professor Gregory recommend us to use the last word in 'mice and rats, and such small deer,' in its earlier signification in preference to the meaning it has acquired in modern times?"

WELDING WITH LEAD-PENCILS

HOW A PAIR of finely sharpened lead-pencils may be used as electrodes to weld fine metallic wire, by means of the electric arc, is described in *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, October) by A. A. Somerville. This writer reminds us that furnace electrodes frequently consist of carbon rods, and if there is a short gap between them, forming a break in the circuit, the current jumps across that gap, forming an "arc." There is great resistance to the flow of current at the arc, so that a large amount of heat is generated in a small space, which attains a very high temperature. He goes on to say:

"As large electrodes are needed for use in furnaces where great masses of metal are to be melted, so small electrodes are adapted to fine or more delicate work. For instance, if two very fine wires, smaller than ordinary pins, or the size of a hair, are to be fused together by means of an electric arc, then very small terminals must be used to lead the current to the place where it jumps across the gap, or forms the heating arc.

"The lead or graphite in a lead-pencil is a form of carbon. In reality it is a sort of composition matter consisting of graphite and some kind of clay or binding-agent used to make the particles of graphite adhere when molded into a long stick or rod of a suitable size to use in a lead-pencil. This composition material, however, does not melt easily, and conducts electricity so it may be used the same as a stick of carbon for an electrode.

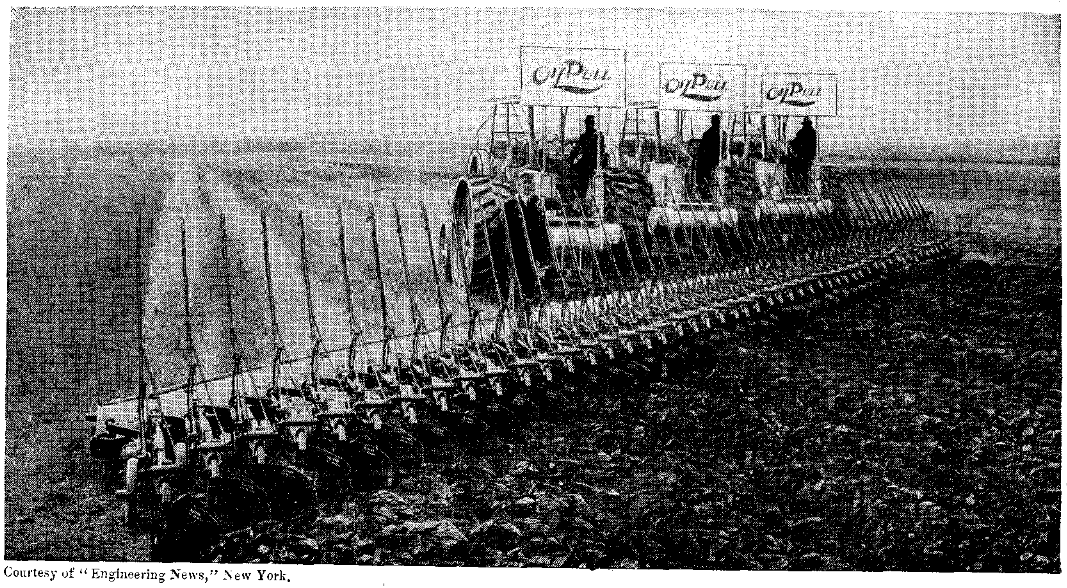
"Two ordinary lead-pencils costing only a cent apiece may be used. They are first sharpened as if they were to be used for the usual purpose of writing. Then a small notch is cut in one side of each pencil, laying the lead bare at a position about two inches from the sharpened end. A small copper wire is wound around the pencil and into this notch, thereby making contact with the exposed lead or graphite. By means of these small wires the pencils are connected to larger wires, which in turn are connected to a switchboard, or source of electric-current supply. At some place in the circuit there should be a resistance to prevent short-circuiting and also to control the strength of the current. As the wooden sheath on the pencils offers sufficient insulation they may be picked up, one in either hand, and no electrical effect will be felt by the person so doing. If the pointed tips are touched together a fine little arc will be formed not much larger than the tips of the pencils themselves. The temperature of this arc, however, is such that the fine wires or small quantities of metal may be melted readily."

PLOWING FOURTEEN ACRES AN HOUR

DURING a test of a large gang-plow with oil tractors, at Purdue University, Ind., on the agricultural college farm of that institution, fourteen acres were plowed in a single hour, the plow moving forward two miles in this time and making a cut 58 feet broad. The plow had 50 bottoms, or plowshares, making it probably the largest moldboard-plow ever built. It is not unusual to meet with 8-bottom plows hauled by single traction-engines, and 25 bottoms have been operated at one time in England by the cable system, but a gang-plow of the size used in this experiment is probably unprecedented. Three traction-engines with oil motors were required to haul it. Says *Engineering News* (New York, November 9):

"The 50-bottom plow was designed by Mr. W. L. Paul, . . . to whom is given credit, too, for the idea of using three traction-engines abreast and for the design of the equalizer through which the pull of the engines is communicated to the plow. Each plow is arranged to rise or fall to a certain extent independently of the others to accommodate irregularities of the ground surface, and each is controlled by a separate lever. Four plowmen are required on the running-board to operate the levers, in addition to the three enginemen.

"The three tractors used to pull the plow . . . were driven by internal-combustion engines burning kerosene. The fuel used was of a low grade, costing about four cents per gallon in large quantities. The three engines consumed a total of about 22 gallons per hour, and the fuel cost was thus about 6½ cents per acre. It is stated, however, that the plows were set for a rather shallow cut, plowing about 4½ to 5 inches deep. With this cut, a speed of about two miles per hour was attained. The width of cut was nearly 58 feet, giving seven acres per mile of travel, or 14 acres per hour."



Courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

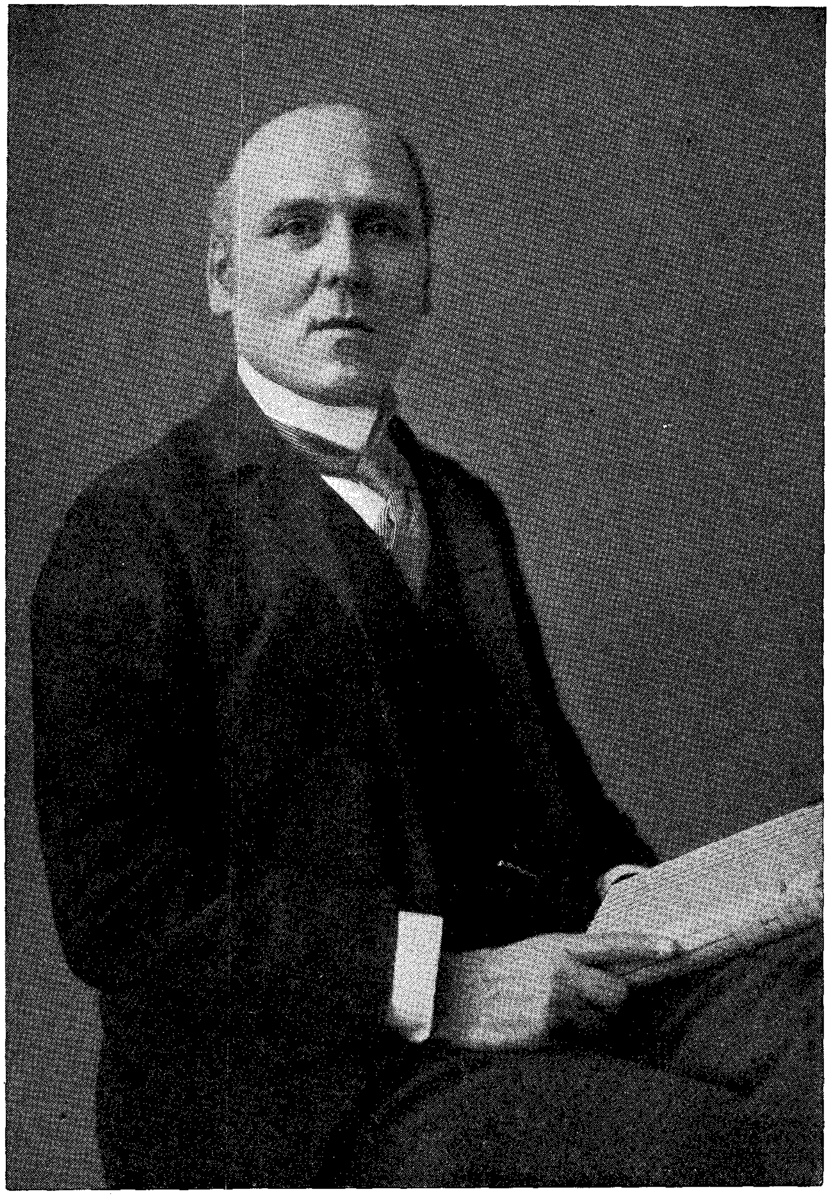
A PLOW WITH FIFTY PLOWSHARES.

A speed of about two miles an hour was reached, and the fuel-cost was six and a half cents an acre.

LETTERS AND ART

THE FOREMOST AMERICAN ILLUSTRATOR

IT WAS AN IRONY of fate that brought death to Howard Pyle in a foreign country. Until a year ago he had never been in Europe and felt that European study was not necessary for American artists, but his visit to Italy reversed this view just before death overtook him. He had felt that art in America was not on a firm foundation, "because instead of developing a national art we base our attempts upon the traditions of Europe—traditions which, however good in their time and place, are the outcome of a bygone school not fitted for American purposes." These were his own reasons for advising his pupils to forego foreign training, saying that every necessary inspiration was here. But he finally yielded to the beguilement of Italy and is said to have written back to his pupils that they'd better come over too. His death from heart-failure occurred at Florence on November 9. He did his most important work in periodical literature, and his teaching also was to that end. *The Sun* (New York), commenting upon this point, declares that "half of the artists who are regularly represented in *The Century, Scribner's*, and *Harper's* were taught by Howard Pyle." His point of view in art matters was that of an illustrator, with these limitations pointed out by the New York *Evening Post:*



Courtesy of Harper & Brothers.

HOWARD PYLE,

Who once declared there was no such vice or human quality as an artistic temperament; instead, it "is a phrase used to cover a great many delinquencies." A successful artist, he said, was "like any other successful man—conservative, provident, and normal."

"He had no patience with the attitude of distaste which illustrators of the higher rank too often assume toward their work designed for reproduction. He liked to draw for the accompaniment of text and did much to dignify the practise. He stoutly denied that a man's art could be cramped or restricted by being devoted to such purpose, and he had his answer ready for the suggestion that illustration and art were not compatible. He felt that modern reproductive processes had freed the illustrator from former hindrances by allowing him the widest latitude in his manner of work. When drawings are reproduced in facsimile and no longer subject to translation by the intermediate hand of the engraver, he saw no check on the artist's freedom. No doubt the results he has given us bear him out in this point so far as work in line or in black and white is concerned. But as yet reproduction in colors has left some qualities to be desired. It is worth while to recall this, not with any desire to be blind to the real advances which are being made in color-reproduction, but because Howard Pyle, who did more work perhaps for the color-press than any one other contemporary of equal ability and powers, apparently recognized the restrictions that it imposed. His plates, rich and often gorgeous in color as they were, pictorial in intent and spirited in movement, showed the hand that was acquainted with the shortcomings as well as the successes of the reproductive process."

His children's books with his own text will keep his fame remembered. Then—

"The buccaneers of the Spanish main rise to thought at the mention of his name. The historical pageant, of whatever description, found his antiquarian interest and objective fancy ready, able, and willing to record it. Scenes of the American Revolution were peculiarly welcome to his thought, and glimpses of the colony days. It is a pity that we have not more of his mural work, such as the recent decorations in the Essex County Court House and elsewhere."

He had striking gifts as a writer, too, as may be seen in the autobiographical sketch that the Boston *Transcript* prints. He wrote:

"I attended a good school in Wilmington, and remember that I was fond of drawing pictures, but was not a precocious youngster in any sense or manner. Plenty of other boys drew as well and even better. Still, I liked to draw and write. One spring, I recollect, when the birds were singing in the trees, and the flowers were blooming, and the restlessness and longings of the season were stirring in my heart, that I went to an old ivy-covered rock near home to compose a poem. I took pencil and paper along, but after I had seated myself amid the ivy I remembered that I had not yet learned to read or write.

"At the age of sixteen I left home to be a student at a private art school in Philadelphia. The school was kept by a man who had won a gold medal at Antwerp, the center, perhaps, of the most technical art in Europe. I remained three years in Philadelphia, getting a vast fund of information and a wide knowledge of the purely practical or professional side of drawing. I studied anatomy under Dr. William W. Keene, the now famous surgeon and medical author, and liked it immensely. My technical knowledge was so good that I could draw the nude figure without

EFFIE SHANNON. HERBERT KELSEY. DONALD ROBERTSON. EDWARD EMERY.

SOME OF THE DRAMA PLAYERS WHO ARE TO "STAR" THE PLAY INSTEAD OF THE ACTOR.

They found New York lukewarm, but Chicago is preparing the "right atmosphere" with which to greet them.

a model—and could draw it accurately, too. Throughout my life I have been a fast worker, one of the results, possibly, of my early training in Philadelphia.

"But I was not taught how to apply my knowledge. The imagination was not trained. We followed hard and fast rules on the theory that pictures were made by technical knowledge. I could draw—any one can learn to do that—but young as I was, I soon found that execution alone, no matter how skilful, can not make a picture that the world cares for. Any man of education can learn to write correctly, but it is only the very few who can gain and hold the interest of the public.

"My work lay idle for several years while I experimented. Finally—it was in 1876—I wrote a verse about a 'magic' pill that instantly turned an aged person, namely, a parson fretting over his years, into a terrible boy. It was illustrated by some crude drawings in pen and ink. I sent it to *The Century* magazine, then called *Scribner's*, and, to my joy, it was accepted for a department called, I think, 'Bric-à-Brac.' I then decided to move to New York, and try my luck at making a living. . . . . . .

"New York, then as now, was the richest market in the world for ideas. All in all, I did well, making $25 some weeks and in others as much as $50. I left my cheap lodgings and, with a couple of friends, took a studio, working and sleeping there, but eating at a restaurant.

"I had been in New York for a year and a half, perhaps, when I painted my first important picture. It was made in black and white and called 'The Wreck in the Offing.' It sold and my life has since been in pleasant places."

He was known to have said that "there was no such vice or human quality as an artistic temperament." He regarded it as "a phrase and nothing more, which is employed to cover a good many delinquencies." Again:

"A successful artist is just like any other successful man—conservative, provident, and normal. He does his work and takes care of himself and his credit. Titian, the Venetian, industrious and ambitious, had ministers and kings for his friends and companions. Leonardo da Vinci, whose 'Last Supper,' the wall-painting at Milan, has made him immortal, was a brilliant architect, sculptor, engineer, scientist, and musician. Raffael, tremendously practical, was not only the architect of St. Peter's, but was an able archeologist and an authority on the antiquities of Rome. Michelangelo wrote poetry, drew plans for splendid buildings, and was one of the most learned anatomists of his time. The 'old masters' were sensible men. So are the young masters, whether they be artists, lawyers, doctors, or preachers. Nor is any great achievement the completed effort of an inspired instant. Nothing worth while is done without toil, and toil compels one to be sober-minded and careful."

CHICAGO "TRYING IT ON THE DOG"

NEW YORK has probably rarely had the experience of being treated as "the dog" by dramatic medicine-mixers. Before the metropolitan judgment is ventured, some other less pretentious theatrical center usually serves the important office of having a new piece "tried on." Chicago has even been used in this way. Is it a stroke of humor that led Chicago to send her "Drama Players" here to get in trim for themselves? Either that or a supreme indifference to results actuated the decision, for the offerings of this company meet from the critics comments sympathetic, it is true, but not enthusiastic, over one of Ibsen's dullest plays, an unfamiliar Molière, and the promise of Pinero's "Thunderbolt," one of the stock pieces of the old New Theater. Had the organization gone about their preparatory work before less exacting audiences and courted the judgment of New York at a later stage they would likely go to Chicago with more flags flying.

Their purpose is to visit other leading cities besides that on Lake Michigan, so their doings become a matter of general interest. Mr. Hamlin Garland is the Secretary of the Chicago Theater Society, which will stand sponsor for the Drama Players in the Western city. In *The Nation* (New York) he explains that the purpose of the new organization is to "star" the play and not the actor. The different rôles will be assigned according to the fitness of the actor for performing them. Something like a true democracy will prevail, and an actor playing a leading part in one piece will not disdain to take a secondary one in a succeeding. The plays to be given show a "preference for character drawing." In their preliminary announcements we read:

"The repertory of the Drama Players will include ten different plays, seven by foreign authors and three by Americans. It is not the intention to present American plays simply because they were written by Americans, but to present the best plays that can be obtained from all nations and from all periods of dramatic writing. The seven foreign plays are 'The Learned Ladies' (Les Femmes Savantes), by Molière, translated by Curtis Hidden Page; 'The Coffee House,' by Goldoni, the so-called Italian Molière, translated by Henry Fuller and H. Chatfield Chatfield-Taylor; 'The Thunderbolt,' by Pinero; 'The Stronger,' by Giacosa; 'The Lady from the Sea,' by Ibsen; 'The Tribune,' by Paul Bourget, and 'The Voysey Inheritance,' by Granville Barker. The three American plays are now under consideration and are to be announced soon."

Mr. Donald Robertson, who has for several seasons conducted a stock company in Chicago, is the director of the Drama Players, and the company includes such well-known names as Hedwig Reicher, Herbert Kelsey, Effie Shannon, Charlotte Granville, Edward Emery, Virginia Woodward, Sheldon Lewis, Fred. Eric, and Hylton Allen. Mr. Robertson made it clear in an interview published in the New York *Tribune* that another "New Theater" was not attempted, that is—

> "A complete institution to serve as a model to all other theaters and lead the way out of the theatrical wilderness. Tho we appreciate that there are many faults with the theater to-day, we feel on the whole that the recent developments are highly encouraging. We aim merely to make our movement part—and an intimate part—of the forward general progression, without assuming any claims to artistic dictatorship."

If bad beginnings make good endings the Drama Players ought to have touched their lowest point in the Ibsen production. They opened the way for disparaging newspaper comment in attempting a "high-brow" effort at the outset. Many declare that the Ibsen cult is dead beyond resurrection with us; and all will aver that new life could not be injected with "The Lady from the Sea." The New York *Sun* says this:

> "As a specimen of dramatic aberration that once interested a large number of readers—theatergoers were never interested in Ibsen in this country—of plays it might be thought worth while to place this five-act riddle before the public. All the hoot-owls that in all tongues sat in solemn judgment on the Ibsen theater were never able to dig much of a message out of this play."

The tide turned when the second offering—Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes"—was enacted under the title "The Learned Ladies." In its effect on the audience the players must be credited with "a definite success," says the New York *Evening Post*. They had not so easy a road with the critics. One complains of the spiritless translation which is the work of Mr. Curtis Hidden Page. Both *The Evening Post* and *The Tribune* critics saw in it the state into which the art of acting has fallen with us. The former observes:

> "Doubtless the company will do better when the members of it become more accustomed to each other. It is understood that the present organization is largely a new one, a fact which suggests managerial indiscretion in submitting it prematurely to so severe a test. It would have been far wiser to practise at first upon suburban audiences. There is an abundance of good material in the company, altho the individual successes last evening were few and far between."

To the writer on *The Tribune* the production pointed this moral:

> "It showed more quickly than anything else could that the training of the actor of to-day, if he gets any at all, does not go toward making him versatile. He can take, reasonably well, a modern part in a modern play, where he is asked to do very little but look, dress, and act conventionally. But the moment he is taken out of this, put in another costume, asked to represent people of another country than his own, another age than the present, he finds he has no resources, and he has to admit that after all his successes on 'the local stage,' he is merely a novice in the art of acting, in the sense in which actors of the old school understood the word."

Sympathy, says the Chicago *Record-Herald*, is "the last thing the company organized by the Chicago Theater Society to produce serious, artistic, and beautiful plays, regardless of 'market considerations,' can expect of the average New York audience." Yet it was the audience that sympathized more than the "candid critics" whom this journal invites to have their say. It retorts:

> "The Chicago company's engagement in New York is a bold experiment. It is doubtless prepared for irrelevant or hostile comment, for attacks on Ibsen and other 'radical' dramatists drawn on for its repertory, for sneers and flippancy. It is not necessary to defend 'the Chicago idea,' however, in New York. What interests us is what competent and progressive critics think of the work of the Chicago company.
>
> "Mr. Eaton found little unity of style and method and far too little comprehension of the message of 'The Lady from the Sea,' the symbolical play with which the début was made. He renders no final verdict, but his words suggest the need of deeper study and more rehearsing under proper guidance. His protest against incidental music on the occasion is as sound and just as it is emphatic. The offense should not be repeated.
>
> "Our players need time. They will learn to pull together. But above all they need the inspiration of interest, expectancy, good-will. What they 'send across' depends largely on what the audience sends across in turn. Let us see to it that when they appear at home the right atmosphere is supplied to enable them to do justice to their plays and their own abilities."

TOLSTOY'S LAST PLAY

RUSSIAN THEATERS are producing a play left behind by Tolstoy that seems to some to embody a final view of man's life, and even explain the last pilgrimage upon which the aged seer set out when death overtook him. The piece is called "The Living Corpse," and its theme was derived from actual life, being a "case" that came before the Russian criminal courts. The man who went forth in search of his ideals, as Tolstoy did just before the end, met, not immediate death, but the courts of justice. The real facts happened twenty years ago, and were given to Tolstoy by Davydoff, then prosecuting coroner at the Moscow Circuit Court. An outline of the story is published in a dispatch from St. Petersburg to the New York *Sun*. It runs thus:

> "Holding a good social position, the man had married under conditions that seemed to promise happy life, but, after the first couple of years, he began to absent himself and to look for enjoyment in his own way. The wife forgave for a time; but her feeling for him changed gradually to actual dislike, and this process was hastened by her growing attachment to another man.
>
> "The husband realized the wreck he had made of his life, and disappeared altogether. His chosen companions were in the café-chantant world. In a brawl one of them suddenly died, and it occurred to the fugitive husband to take up this man's name and identity and to discard and bury wholly his own personality, thus to go on his way as a living corpse. This he did.
>
> "His wife got news of his supposed death, and married the friend. Years later the 'living corpse' got into further trouble, and was brought before the Moscow Circuit Court. There, under cross-examination, his past had to be reconstructed. His alias broke down; the deception all came out, with the result that his supposed widow, whom he had really wished to free, found herself a bigamous wife.
>
> "In the actual case, as told by Prosecutor Davydoff, the widow eventually got a divorce, and the man, after his passage with the law, drifted back to his aimless existence. Tolstoy has him commit suicide.
>
> "In working the episode into a play Tolstoy puts a deep, tragic meaning into the man's soul-torturings which drove him always away and farther away from the workaday rules of life. Into the mouth of *Fedor Protassoff*, the 'living corpse,' he puts the words:
>
> "'Before all of us, in the social circles that I was born into, there stand only three ways open: The career of service, where a man makes money and helps to increase the vulgarities in which he lives. That disgusted me—and perhaps I was not able for such a career. The second way is to destroy this meanness and vulgarity; but for that a man must be a hero, and I am no hero. Or there is the third way, to seek forgetfulness, to drink, carouse, sing—that I have done.'
>
> "The theme must have had a great hold on Tolstoy. There are drafts of it in dramatic form written years ago; and the text, as played this week, was written in the year of his death. It had worked itself deep into his nature at the time of his own last flight from the world. *Protassoff* in vain sought solitude and oblivion, and like Tolstoy himself was at the end and against his will brought back to the facts of family life. *Protassoff* in the play artfully buries himself alive as to all his past associations and affections, to see if in that way he could not achieve forgetfulness of the tragedy problem that he could not solve.

Into the actual story of the average weakling and failure in life Tolstoy weaves his own philosophy of life as he viewed it in his last phase.

"To some of the critics, indeed, it seems that the play is too much overladen with this philosophy. That impression was emphasized by the ultra-reverential attitude adopted by the company to the dead seer's words. Most of the actors spoke as if in a house of the dead, and their solemnity proved somewhat of a strain through the long series of tableaux."

Vienna and Paris are looking forward to early productions of the piece. A version in French has been published in *L'Illustration Théâtrale* (Paris), translated by Mr. Minsky, Tolstoy's friend. Mr. Minsky tries to persuade his French readers that in this play Tolstoy "derives" from Rousseau, in that the "hero" aims to live the life of the "natural man."

THE EDITOR'S FEAR OF ORIGINALITY

Courtesy of "Everybody's Magazine."

JAMES HOPPER,

Who declares that editors will turn down every story that moves them.

JUST NOW when certain complacent people think the American short story has crystallized into perfection, one of the producers of that form practically calls it a dead thing. And the man who has killed it is the editor. His influence on American literature, says Mr. James Hopper, is to kill originality. "They're afraid of taking anything new, original—anything off the track of the kind of thing they are in the habit of accepting." They dread, for example, says Mr. Hopper, "stories dealing with fear or any form of the terrible." They also fight shy of tales dealing with "real love—that relation of men and women which is the foundation of life itself and which is the biggest part of life." Mr. Hopper is described in the New York *Sun*, to whose representative he gave these views, as "a writer of Philippine stories in which are blended the mystery of Conrad and the realism of Jack London." As he is said "never to have been guilty of writing a pot-boiler, and to have ideals about his work that are strictly non-commercial," he, of course, finds this attitude in editors rather trying. The fear that possesses them Mr. Hopper analyzes in this way:

"They are afraid of not pleasing people, which would mean, I suppose, losing money. But they can't tell what will please the people. They only think they can. Sometimes the author knows better what the people want than does the editor. Besides, to care continually about what will please the people is not a very good way to get creditable work. The writer should write what is in him, and the editor should ask, 'Is it well done?'

"Literary conditions here in the United States are better than they were ten years ago. A certain set of writers, among them Jack London, have insisted on a new note in their work. They have used the horrible in their themes and have dealt with the subject of love in a realistic way, or, I might say, in their own individual way.

"These writers have persisted in their attitude until editors have been obliged to change their views somewhat as to suitable subject-matter for magazine fiction and acceptable treatment of it. As an example, a few months ago a story of mine called 'Night's Work' appeared in *Everybody's*. Five years ago such a story, because of its frank handling of a subject that is taboo, could not have found acceptance.

"At present the new writer has little hope of getting into the magazines with strong, original material. This should not be. It should be that the young writer and not merely the well-established author could handle all these so-called taboo subjects, and have his work taken if he brings power and fresh interpretation into his treatment. Frequently you see some good work in the magazines by a new writer. It will have strength and originality. You will see this writer's name once, twice, a few times, then you never see it again. He's dropt. Why? Because the editors get afraid.

"American editors are terribly afraid of shocking people. Look over the magazines, and you'll notice that they are all very much alike. The type of fiction they use varies little."

Mr. Hopper has just returned from Paris and as is natural his prepossessions are all French or Parisian. French editors, he declares, give the writer much more leeway:

"They are not afraid of originality over there. Over here the American editor's fear of originality constitutes one of the greatest difficulties of the American writer. . . . . . .

"About the only way in which a writer can persuade editors to take work with a new note in it is to strike the note insistently in everything he writes. If he hammers away at it, over and over again, he may at last be able to convince them that it's worth while.

"There are several kinds of writers. There is the writer who writes as the editor tells him to; there is the writer who writes as he thinks his reader wants him to write; there is the writer who writes in a certain way about a subject because he can't help himself.

"This last type of author is not encouraged by editors. Editors as a class are inferior to the men who write for them. They are even inferior to their readers. They are men who are ill-humored and tired out; men with narrow, conservative minds. They lack literary sensibility, or, putting it differently, they are not sensitive to things literary. Above all, they are afraid to be moved. A story that moves them they turn down. They taboo subjects of importance. They avoid anything that goes below the surface.

"The same is true of theater-managers. I've been going about to see different plays since my return to New York. I haven't seen anything that wasn't bad. The managers say they want something that will please the people. The result is they give us something that's so unimpressive, so little moving, that, the morning after we've seen it, we can't remember what it was we saw. The managers say, 'We want good plays, but our trouble is we can't find them.' It's because the managers, just like the editors, are afraid of anything that is original and moving.

"In the United States they don't let men think, neither do they let them be moved.

"There would certainly be an important literary movement in the United States if the editors would give it a chance. If the editors developed more humility about their literary judgment there would be hope of an earlier development of this literary movement. At present the editors are arrogant and dictate the literature of the United States to its detriment."

Mr. Hopper adds some comments on the subject of our literary expatriates. We know from him why so many American writers go to Europe, especially to Paris, for long sojourns:

"People in Paris don't continually come up to a writer and exclaim, 'Oh, Mr. So-and-so, I saw your little story the other day in such and such a magazine, and it was just perfectly dear!' In other words, a lot of insincere talk! They don't have the hero-worshiping attitude.

"Here the writer is treated as a freak. He receives to a considerable extent the contempt of the business man and he gets the silly gush of silly women. Just because of this attitude on the part of people here the writer insists upon making money. He intends to have precisely what the other fellow has. He wants to look like other men with respect to dress. He wants to eat the kind of food they do and live as they do.

"Over there it is quite different. The young writer says to himself, 'I will work for art's sake. I don't care how I live or how I appear, for the important thing to me is what I do.' He may live in a garret. Nobody cares. He's respected because he's an artist."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

TOO MUCH RELIGIOUS TALK

ENGLAND AND AMERICA are both waking up to the conviction that conventions do not make a religious life. *The British Weekly* (London) lately called attention to the fact that a reaction had set in against these numerous meetings and floods of talk. "For twenty-five years at least," writes its editor, "the whole drift has been toward congresses, conferences, public meetings, motor-car preachings, wanderings through the whole earth. Floods of oratory have passed over the Church's ground, and what has been the result? They have left it largely barren." *The Advance* (Congregationalist, Chicago) reads these words and notes a number of concurrent testimonies in support of this opinion. We read:

> "The London *Inquirer* also takes the same view, and declares that meetings have been increased until they threaten to become weariness to the flesh, and are 'attended only by a small fraction of the religious world, which has a taste for this particular kind of excitement.'
>
> "The Manchester *Guardian* joins in the criticism in a letter from a distinguished clergyman of the established Church, in which the small attendance at the recent Church congress is pointed to as proof of the reaction which has set in against these big gatherings. 'Nothing comes of it,' says the writer, 'and so many serious men who do not see the worth of talk which tends nowhere simply stay away.'
>
> "Half a continent and an ocean lie between England and Chicago, but what is said in these quotations has been illustrated here. We have had big meetings and floods of oratory, with the rank and file of the churches conspicuously absent. Stupendous programs failed to draw church-members living within a few blocks of the meetings, and even ministers who could easily have reached the place stayed away. Plainly there is a reaction. The flesh is not in danger of growing tired; it already is tired, and the spirit is not refreshed by these multiplied conferences. As one of the writers says, 'The bloom of the spirit is destroyed by constant haranguing.'
>
> "Of this reaction and condition the churches must take note. Annual meetings are expensive, especially when speakers and delegates are asked to come from all parts of the country, and there should be much value in such meetings to justify their frequency and the outlay. But if the speakers do not reach the rank and file, and if the workers find that they are only exhorting one another and a few faithful and interested souls who already believe to the bottom of their hearts all that is said, where is the compensating value? It is not a wise expenditure of money and time and effort. Of course it has become a custom, but some customs, like old clothes, should be changed."

The matter becomes of additional importance for the Congregationalists because of the proposal to make the National Council biennial instead of triennial. The plan is criticized thus:

> "America is a very big country, and it is no small thing to bring men from all parts of the land to a central meeting every two years. When all the expense is counted, it costs money enough to supply a large part of the small places with the gospel for a year. Moreover, it takes a large force of pastors away from their work at an important time of the year, and besides, these pastors go through a round of other meetings. As one of the writers in *The British Weekly* says, 'The spring months are crowded with them, and no sooner is the summer ended than we are plunged back into the vortex.' Is it wise to add to the number or the frequency of such meetings? In view of the fact that our state conferences are so well organized and so well attended and maintained, do we really need to assemble the national body more often than we have been doing? . . . . . .
>
> "In a word, wherever we begin or whatever is intended, the net result seems to be more conferences, and still more conferences, with no corresponding activity on the 'firing-line.'
>
> "The explanation of this phenomenon *The British Weekly* finds in a desire to seem active when at heart we are inactive. It says, 'There is a dangerous alternative to inaction and to action. That alternative is speech. If we are not very much mistaken, this is how the passivity of the age expresses itself. Men and women do not exactly say, "We can do nothing, and it is vain to try." Nor do they say, "We will do our little best and leave the rest to God and man." What they say, or at least what large numbers say, is, "We shall hold a conference and discuss the matter thoroughly. This is a salve to the conscience and it is not disagreeable to apply it. We will arrange a series of huge meetings, and get this eloquent man and that eloquent man to address them, and then when the talk ends we shall feel more comfortable, because something must come of the talk." We are afraid that very, very little comes of the talk in the vast majority of instances.'"

JAPAN'S CRUSADE AGAINST VICE

WHEN THE notorious Yoshiwara in Tokyo was burned to the ground last spring, the Japanese Christians saw in the disastrous event a God-sent opportunity to put an end to the abominable institution. Indeed, they declared that the conflagration was a holy fire sent down by God to cleanse the sin so brazenly displayed to public gaze. The most enthusiastic advocate and most vigorous agitator for the abolition was a woman engaged in educational work in Osaka. The feminine reformer found sympathizers among all classes of people, and the abolition movement has already assumed formidable proportions. Even so influential a statesman as Count Okuma has entered the arena to aid the movement, and under his patronage a magazine entitled the *Kaku-sei* (Reform) has been launched. The first number of this new publication makes a feature of an article from the "Grand Old Man of Waseda," as the Count is familiarly called. He writes:

> "Lincoln proclaimed the emancipation of the slaves because he considered slavery the greatest sin ever committed by mankind. It was the same belief which actuated our Government to issue, as far back as 1872, an ordinance declaring that the unhappy women held against their will by their masters should be set free. Had this declaration been carried out to the letter, the licensed quarters in Tokyo, and, indeed, in all parts of the country, would have long since become a thing of the past. But the practical difficulties which had to be overcome in the execution of the ordinance must have seemed to the authorities insurmountable, and the commendable declaration was permitted to fall into 'innocuous desuetude.' Yet the same ordinance must still remain binding, inasmuch as we never heard of the Privy Council having repealed it. The abolition of the licensed quarters, therefore, calls for no new legislation; it is only necessary to disinter the old ordinance from oblivion and urge the authorities to enforce it."

Count Okuma further declares that the maintenance of the licensed quarters is an affront to the Imperial Edict of 1905, urging the educational authorities to lay great emphasis upon the ethical training of the rising generation. The Japanese boys and girls are taught in public schools to cultivate all virtues and qualities necessary to make them morally strong, but "how can we," asks the Count, "expect them to grow moral and noble when we set before their eyes an example of shameful immorality by maintaining an ignoble institution?"

At a mass-meeting recently held in Tokyo to demonstrate the determination of the abolitionists, Count Okuma expounded the ideas set forth in the *Kaku-sei*, and Professor Abe, another speaker, declared that no consideration of expediency should deter the abolition movement, "because the question before us is a question of humanity." Further:

> "The Northern States of America, when declaring the liberation of the negroes, were not unmindful of the ruinous effects which the emancipation of slaves would bring upon the cotton-plantations in the South; yet they showed no hesitancy in carrying out their humanitarian declaration even at the point of the bayonet. They knew that all considerations of economic

interests must be ignored until the abolition of slavery became an accomplished fact. The question of licensed vice, like that of slavery, is a question of humanity, and should be dealt with as such, regardless of the effects its abolition may entail upon public sanitation or the moral condition of society. It has been argued that the abolition of licensed quarters will result in the spreading of abominable diseases, and will in no way elevate the moral tone of the masses as long as human nature does not change. We are not unaware of such possible effects, but these are questions we must strive to solve only after the emancipation of unfortunate women is carried out."—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

SCARE-HEAD CHURCH ADVERTISING

If THE theological seminaries were to introduce a "course in humor, or even of fitness," the churches might be saved some of the sensational exhibitions that bring contempt upon them. *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (New York), which prints this observation, cites by way of illustration a Pennsylvania minister who announced a series of eight vesper services on the "Call of the Wild," the sermon to be followed by illustrated songs, confessions, and the ringing of chimes. "The topics for the various evenings read like the scare-heads of the yellowest daily," says this journal, going on to "wonder in which portion of this variegated service the minister intends to introduce the spiritual food for which his hungry hearers look." Such sermonizers, points out *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati), taking up the same theme, "are being quoted by Jewish and Roman Catholic papers as evidence of the decay and disintegration of reverence and faith and earnest preaching of vital truth in Protestant pulpits." These observations are added:

"They say that Protestantism has had its day, and is rapidly going to pieces. We believe the public is more and more feeling weariness and disgust for such vaudeville 'entertainments.' They can get all they want of such amusements in the cheap theaters and nickelodeons. For the Church to go into competition with the moving-picture shows on secular lines (we do not speak of religious and Church topics) is a degradation that ought to stir the conscience of true Christians to the depths.

"Sir Robert Perks, the prominent English Wesleyan, took up this line of thought in a recent address he made before the Methodist Ministers' Meeting of New York City. He pleaded for a definite policy—for reliance upon the gospel as an effective means of filling the churches, and for the complete abandonment of any practises which savor more of the theater than the Church."

This Methodist paper, as a warning, quotes from a New York journal a satirical picture of the supposed condition of things in a New York church of the future:

"'The Rev. Pelatiah W. Jinks, who was called to the highest pulpit in New York in 1912, succeeded within less than three years in building up an unrivaled system of dancing-academies and roller-skating rinks for young people. Under him the attendance at the Sunday afternoon sparring exhibitions in the vestry-rooms of the church increased from an average of 54 to an average of 650. In spite of the nominal fee charged for the use of the congregation's bowling-alleys, the income from that source alone was sufficient to defray the cost of missionary work in all Africa. We are told that this was only the beginning of the Rev. Jinks's 'glorious services.' Ten years later he could point with pride to the fact that the football team of his Church won the championship of the Ecclesiastical League of New York.

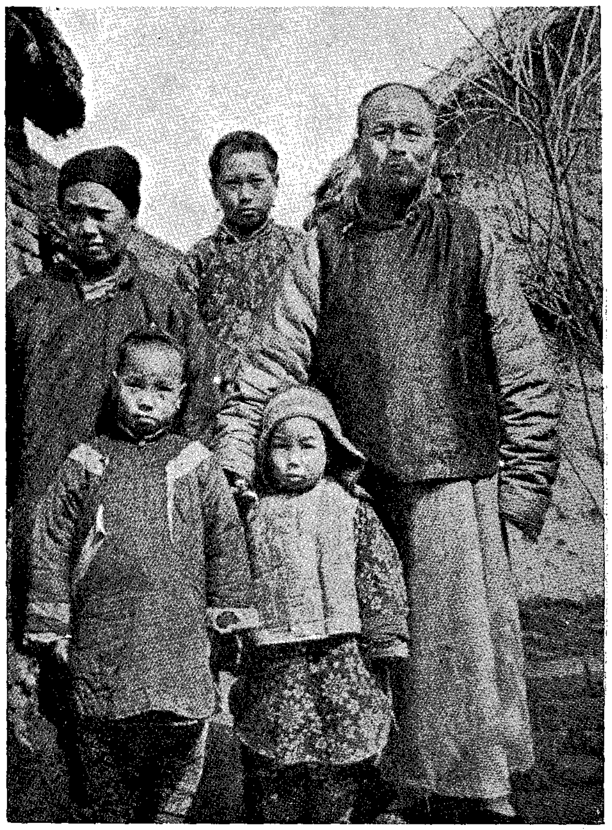
"'Jinks afterward undertook to build up the chapel of St. Basil on the East Side, whose congregation had been steadily dwindling. A moving-picture plant was installed in the church forthwith, and immediately the former empty pews were filled to overflowing. The new departure worked so well that Jinks resolved to introduce other innovations. To encourage church attendance at Sunday morning services he established a tipless barber shop. Two years later, in spite of the murmured protest of the conservative element in his congregation, he erected one of the finest Turkish baths in New York City.

"'Another clergyman, Boots by name, envious of Jinks' success, began to preach on "Does Radium Cure Cancer?" "Dr. Cook and the North Pole," "Zola and His Place in Literature," "The Position of Women in the Fiji Islands,"' etc.

"What can we say of all this miserable business—this prostitution of the Church and its services—except that it is infinitely humiliating, an offense to right-minded, spiritual Christians, and an insult to God?"

THE DISAPPEARING JEWS OF CHINA

The JEWISH RACE, which has practically preserved its race integrity elsewhere throughout the world, has found the overpowering numbers and race-influence of China too much for them. Remnants still remain of a colony that settled there twenty centuries ago, but their race traditions are now only a vague memory, as William Edgar Geil, who has visited them, tells us in his recent work on the "Eighteen Capitals of China." The city of Kai-Fong, in the province of Honan, holds what remains of the Jews, but "disappointment awaits those who go to investigate" them, he says, adding:



JEWS WHO HAVE ALL BUT FORGOTTEN ZION.

They are the scant remnant of a colony that settled in China over twenty centuries ago. Little remains of their racial traits.

"The early annals tell of them, and there is good reason to believe that they have been in China two thousand years. But for three centuries they have gathered at this capital, and have degenerated with it. Two hundred years ago they had a handsome block of buildings, with a synagog sixty by forty. Sixty years ago they had suffered by a great flood, and only two hundred Jews were left. In 1866 Dr. Martin found that they had pulled down all their buildings and sold the materials, some being built into a mosque. A later observer reported that some had turned Buddhist, some Moslem, and some were studying the Confucian classics. To-day we found that only seven families remained; the very soil had been sold, and is being carted away to raise the level of other parts, so that a stagnant pond covers the ancient site. The wretched survivors seem to get their living by transporting the earth, tho they so far recollect their past as to have a few rubbings of the former inscriptions to sell. Their religion has evaporated, for they have no Hebrew scrolls, and could not read them if they had; only they still eat no pork, nor worship idols, nor burn incense to their ancestors. Israel in Kai-Fong is a has-been."

RUSSIA'S PREMIER AND THE JEWS

WHAT THE JEWS of Russia have to hope from the new Premier is not of a very definite order. His previous career as one of the most liberal of Russian ministers would have seemed to warrant high expectations of liberality. In 1906, when he was Minister of Finance, Kokovtseff submitted to the Czar his views on the Jewish question, and his report suggested a number of measures of relief and reforms in their condition. It is to be remembered, however, points out Mr. Herman Bernstein, that a man does not ascend to the premiership of Russia unless he holds rather pronounced anti-Semitic opinions. These views of the European correspondent of several British and American newspapers are reprinted in *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati), from which we quote. The article in question starts out with some statements in comparison of the late Premier Stolypin with Vladimir Kokovtseff, his successor. Thus:

> "The Jewish question has been for many years in Russia a most important issue. The standing of statesmen, their position at court, was almost always gaged by their views on the Jewish problem. With hideous cruelty and mockery the Russian Government has for a long time used the Jews, as Count Tolstoy has put it, 'for the base purpose of diverting the eyes of the Russian people from the bonfire of crimes which the officials have criminally kindled over the great land.'
>
> "The Russian Government has artificially fostered anti-Semitism among the people by inventing new reasons why the Russian population should hate the Jews. In the seventies the Russian Government sought to array the Russians against the Jews on religious grounds. The ritual-murder myth was freely passed around among the ignorant peasants. Ten years later the Government started an anti-Jewish campaign on economic grounds. The peasants were told that the Jews were exploiting them in the Pale of Settlement. This bubble burst when it was shown statistically that the peasant population in the fifteen provinces within the Pale of Jewish Settlement is far more prosperous than the peasant population outside the Pale. During the last eight years the Government has been trying to force anti-Semitism into the masses on political grounds. Toward the end, Stolypin combined all the three inventions and commenced a policy of repression directed against the Jews on religious, economic, and political grounds."

Mr. Bernstein sought an interview with the new Premier, to learn his views on the Jewish question. The Premier, he says, "looked apparently very uncomfortable."

> "'Now is not the time to make any changes in the condition of the Jews in Russia,' he declared. 'The national feeling against them is acute at present, and it would be impossible to introduce any change in favor of them. The amount of evil done by the Jews to Russia during the war and the revolution has aroused intense national feeling against them, and no improvement in their condition can be made at present. The Jewish question must wait.'
>
> "'You are a representative of the Cabinet of what is known in Europe and America as the new régime in Russia, which followed the reforms introduced in 1905,' I said. 'You say that things are in splendid condition in Russia now, and yet, judging from the renewed persecutions of the Jews, it seems that they are singled out for punishment for having helped, together with others, to bring about the reforms of 1905. How do you explain this?'
>
> "His answer was simple. He said: 'There is no change in our attitude toward the Jews. No improvements have been made in their condition, but statements to the effect that changes have been introduced to make their situation worse are absolutely false.'
>
> "Shortly after I had interviewed M. Kokovtseff, Mr. I. Hessen, the distinguished editor of the Constitutional Democratic organ, the *Retch*, asked me for a portion of the interview for his newspaper. I express my willingness to permit him to reproduce the part which interested Russians most. Then Mr. Hessen suggested that it would be necessary to secure Kokovtseff's permission for that. I wrote a note to M. Kokovtseff, asking whether he would have any objection to my publishing part of the interview in a Russian journal. To this he replied by letter. He asked me to let him see the part I intended to publish in Russia. I sent him a copy of the entire interview, and he changed one word, and inserted two.
>
> "Instead of the word 'splendid,' by which he had characterized the condition in Russia, he inserted the words 'quite good.' In speaking of the Jews, he inserted the word 'considerable' in the following sentence: 'It would be impossible to introduce a (considerable) change in favor of the Jews.' He also inserted the word 'real' in this sentence: 'No (real) improvement in their condition can be made at present.'
>
> "Kokovtseff's astonishing statement, in the face of intensified persecutions directed against the Jews, was interpreted by well-informed Russians as M. Kokovtseff's eagerness for the post of Premier. For favoritism at the Russian court seems to depend almost exclusively on the fierceness of a statesman's anti-Semitism."

Mr. Bernstein's impression and that of the Jews and Liberals is that there is more hope for advancement, under Kokovtseff, than there was under the régime of his predecessor; but hopes of betterment have so often been raised in Russia, and then failed utterly of realization, that it is best not to expect too much.

HELP FOR THE WAYWARD GIRL

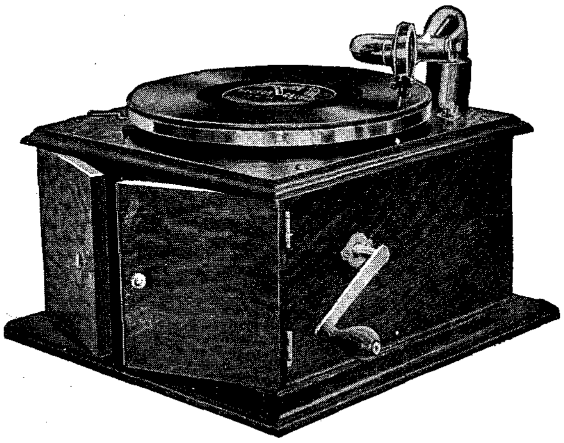
ANOTHER AGENCY, small as yet, has been established in New York City to rescue the wayward girl. It is called the Church Mission of Help, and has now under its protecting care "some mothers, other mothers expectant, others who have equally sinned," and some "preventive cases." The Society was organized last January, but as yet has no home. In *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) a writer gives this account of the activities of the Society in relation to this class:

> "We work with them when practicable in their own homes, place them in private homes elsewhere, and, where institutional care is expedient, place them in the best available institution. Our work does not, however, end when a girl has been placed in an institution. She is visited while there, and upon leaving she is aided and befriended.
>
> "The work with an individual girl demands expenditure of much time and thought. In the case of one unmarried mother brought to us in June, between June 12 and October 5 there were 11 office calls, 9 home calls, 3 appearances at court with the girl, and 6 other calls; 20 letters were written, 15 telephone calls made and 8 received. Very much yet remains to be done.
>
> "That the Society is meeting a genuine need is shown by the demands made and by the volume of work being done. The last brief statement (June, 1911) showed 41 girls and women in the care of the Society, of whom 11 were unmarried mothers, 3 users of opium, 2 users of alcohol, and 25 were otherwise wayward. Of these 41, 16 were cared for in their homes; 15 in institutions; 10 in domestic service.
>
> "Beside these there were 15 girls seen at the Tombs and at hospitals to whom some definite service was rendered. There were 13 other girls about whom the clergy and social workers have come for advice. The number being regularly visited at Bedford Reformatory and Hudson Training School is 73; such of these as on their discharge are to be placed in the vicinity of New York will be referred to us."

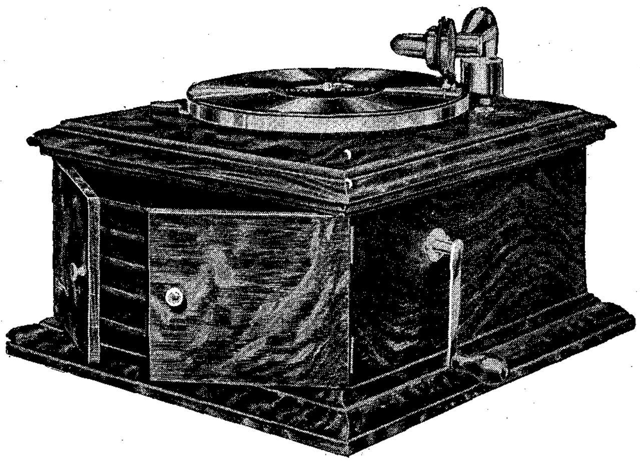
This Society is frequently asked whether girls are ever really reclaimed, and the writer replies:

> "It is just this skepticism as to whether this work is 'worth while' that accounts for the running fight for existence which practically all societies engaged in rescue work are obliged to make. Further, it is the attitude of mind resulting from this skepticism that, reacting upon the unfortunate girl, closes against her the door by which she seeks to escape. . . . . . .
>
> "Reliable statistics are not available to any large extent, as the scientific treatment of waywardness is in its infancy and the follow-up work necessary to arrive at results in any large way is admittedly weak. We might, however, refer to the results of follow-up work. In following up the history of the 141 who had left institutions, it was found that 19 per cent. were known to be doing badly and 43 per cent. plus known to be doing well, while 36 per cent. plus had been lost sight of. It would be entirely safe to estimate that of the latter number about one-half would be found to be doing well. Thus about 62 per cent. may be regarded as 'reclaimed.'"

Victor-Victrola



Victor-Victrola IV, $15



Victor-Victrola VI, $25

There isn't a home anywhere that wouldn't be the better for having a Victor.

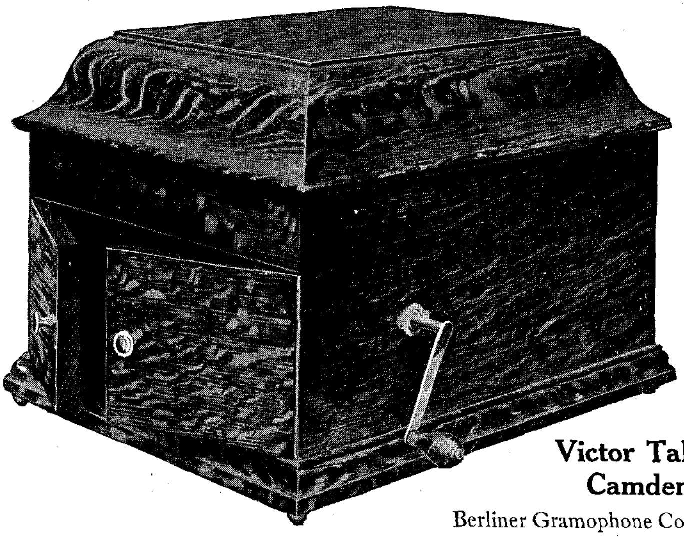
Good music brightens every home, and with a Victor or Victor-Victrola you can readily satisfy your every musical taste—hear whatever music you wish, whenever you wish.

These three new popular-priced instruments make it easy for every one to own a *genuine* Victor-Victrola.

And if you will go to any music store or any Victor dealer's and hear your favorite selection on the Victor or Victor-Victrola, you will wonder how you have managed to satisfy your love of music without it.

Victor-Victrola VIII, $40

All the important patented Victor-Victrola features, including Exhibition sound-box, tapering arm, "goose-neck" sound-box tube, and concealed sounding-boards, are incorporated in these new instruments.

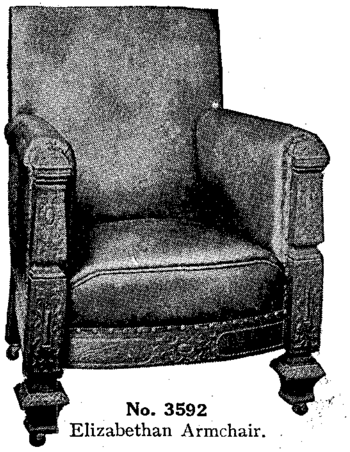


Other styles
of the
Victor-Victrola
$50, $75, $100,
$150, $200, $250
Victors
$10 to $100

Victor
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J., U. S. A.
Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors

New Victor Records are on sale at all dealers on the 28th of each month



No. 3592
Elizabethan Armchair.

Good Furniture as a Home Influence

The harmonious interior furnishing of the home is an immeasurable influence for good; and furniture contributes more than all else toward this happy condition. Hence much care should be exercised in choosing furniture. It should possess first of all an artistic value of a character to harmonize with its surroundings. It should be roomy and have an inviting air of comfort and ease.

In construction it should be trustworthy and the materials of genuineness and quality.

Such furniture will exert an untold influence for contentment and joy in the household.

To those who are not above being assisted in securing furniture with these qualities, we offer for consideration the most varied line of good upholstered furniture made in America and a Free Book of Designs containing much valuable reading of an educational nature. This book is sent free if you write for it.

Karpen Guaranteed Upholstered Furniture

is designed by capable artists who understand the application of art to furniture construction.

Our replicas of famous examples of furniture of earlier centuries are faithful. Some old styles we modernize to make them more practical for present day use. A large number of our designs are original and exclusive with us.

We are so proud of our work that we stamp each piece of furniture with our Trade Mark shown here. That mark means much to you. It's our guarantee that money will be refunded if the furniture fails to give satisfaction through faulty construction or materials.

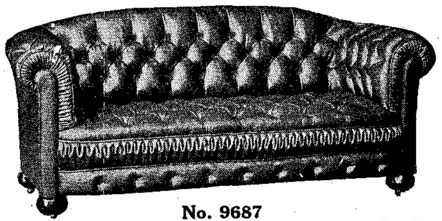
No other upholstered furniture offers you this guarantee. When shopping insist on having furniture bearing this mark and do not, for your own peace of mind, be persuaded to take unbranded furniture represented to be of our make or said to be "just as good."

Write for our instructive Free Design Book "DN." It contains valuable general information about styles, assists you in determining what furniture will be most appropriate and makes you a wiser purchaser.

TRADE MARK
Karpen Guaranteed Upholstered Furniture CHICAGO-NEW YORK

S. Karpen & Bros.
Karpen Building Chicago
Karpen Building New York
20 Sudbury St. Boston (4)

World's Largest Makers of fine Upholstered Furniture



No. 9687
Luxurious Overstuffed Davenport covered in leather

CURRENT POETRY

SAYS the London *Nation:* "We are certainly inclined to prophesy that 'The Ballad of the White Horse' will live very much longer than any other of Mr. Chesterton's writings. It is the best and most important thing he has done."

Possibly so—but we found the reading of the ballad a little dull. It is a narrative poem that telescopes a good part of the history of King Alfred into eight cantos. There are, however, a few brilliant passages in the poem. Where in all literature, for instance, is the Irish nature described with such exquisite finality as in the two stanzas that we have italicized in the following selection?

The man was come like a shadow
From the shadow of Druid trees,
Where Usk, with mighty murmurings,
Past Caerleon of the fallen kings,
Goes out to ghostly seas.

Last of a race in ruin—
He spoke the speech of the Gaels;
His kin were in holy Ireland
Or up in the crags of Wales.

His soul stood with his mother's folk,
That were of the rain-wrapt isle
Where Patrick and Brandan westerly
Looked out at last on a landless sea
And the sun's last smile.

His harp was carved and cunning
As the Celtic craftsman makes.
Graven all over with twisting shapes
Like many headless snakes.

His harp was carved and cunning,
His sword prompt and sharp,
And he was gay when he held the sword,
Sad when he held the harp.

For the great Gaels of Ireland
Are the men that God made mad,
For all their wars are merry
And all their songs are sad.

He kept the Roman order;
He made the Christian sign;
But his eyes grew often blind and bright,
And the sea that rose in the rocks at night
Rose to his head like wine.

Shaemas O'Sheel is an American, but the past of Ireland peeps over his shoulders now and then, in a quaint way. Witness this beautiful tribute to a lady, paid with all the extravagance of a Celt. The poem was a tail-piece to some fiction in *Harper's Weekly*.

The Garland of Stars

By Shaemas O'Sheel

Some night, I think, if you should walk with me
Where the tall trees like ferns on the ocean's floor
Sway slowly in the blue deeps of the moon's flood,
I would put up my hands through that impalpable sea
And tear a branch of stars from the sky, as once I tore
A branch of apple-blossoms for you in an April wood.

And I would bend the dewy branch of stars about your little head
Till they flamed with pride to be as blossoms amid your hair;
But I would laugh to see them so pale, being near your eyes.
I would say to you, "Love, the Immortal Ones are hovering about your head,
They laugh at the dimness of stars in the luminous night of your hair."
I would toss that weeping branch back to the mournful skies.

Arthur Stringer's new book of verse (Irish Poems, Mitchell Kennerley) is full of the homesickness that we associate with all Irish "exiles." If these poets should return home to their sad hills, to the old, soft rain, to the burns and brackens, would they be so ideally happy? Probably not. But it is easy to be patient with a delusion that gives us poetry like "Soft Ways."

Soft Ways

By Arthur Stringer

I

Alanna, what a soft land the Ould Sod used to be;
The soft lush green o' hillsides, the soft encircling sea;
The still and purple moorlands, where the plovers call;
The soft and misty bog-land, the lough and purrin' fall;
The heather on the brake-side, the sleepy fields o' hay;
The Fairy-Thorn and Whin-Bush, the gold Gorse and the May;
The low wall and the roof thatch, so mild wid moss and mold;
The soft cries av the childer', the soft eyes av the ould;
And best and last, the Springtime, all muffled wid the rain;
But *never wanst those soft ways for me and mine again!*

II

This new land has no soft ways; 'tis mortial hard and stern;
'Tis work and fret your way out, 'tis moilin' iv'ry turn!
Alanna, all the soft things the throubled city sees
Is laughin' gerrls wid soft mouths still swarmin' thick as bees!
And me that's used to ould ways, with nothin' else to find,
I seek me out a soft mouth, and leave the rest behind;
I seek the only soft thing their frettin' streets can hold—
For women in the New World are kind as in the Ould!

The idea of the innocent girl lured to the city is far from a new one, but Mr. Untermeyer has given it to us in *The Forum* from a slightly different angle, and with an interesting rime-twist that we have never seen before.

In The Streets

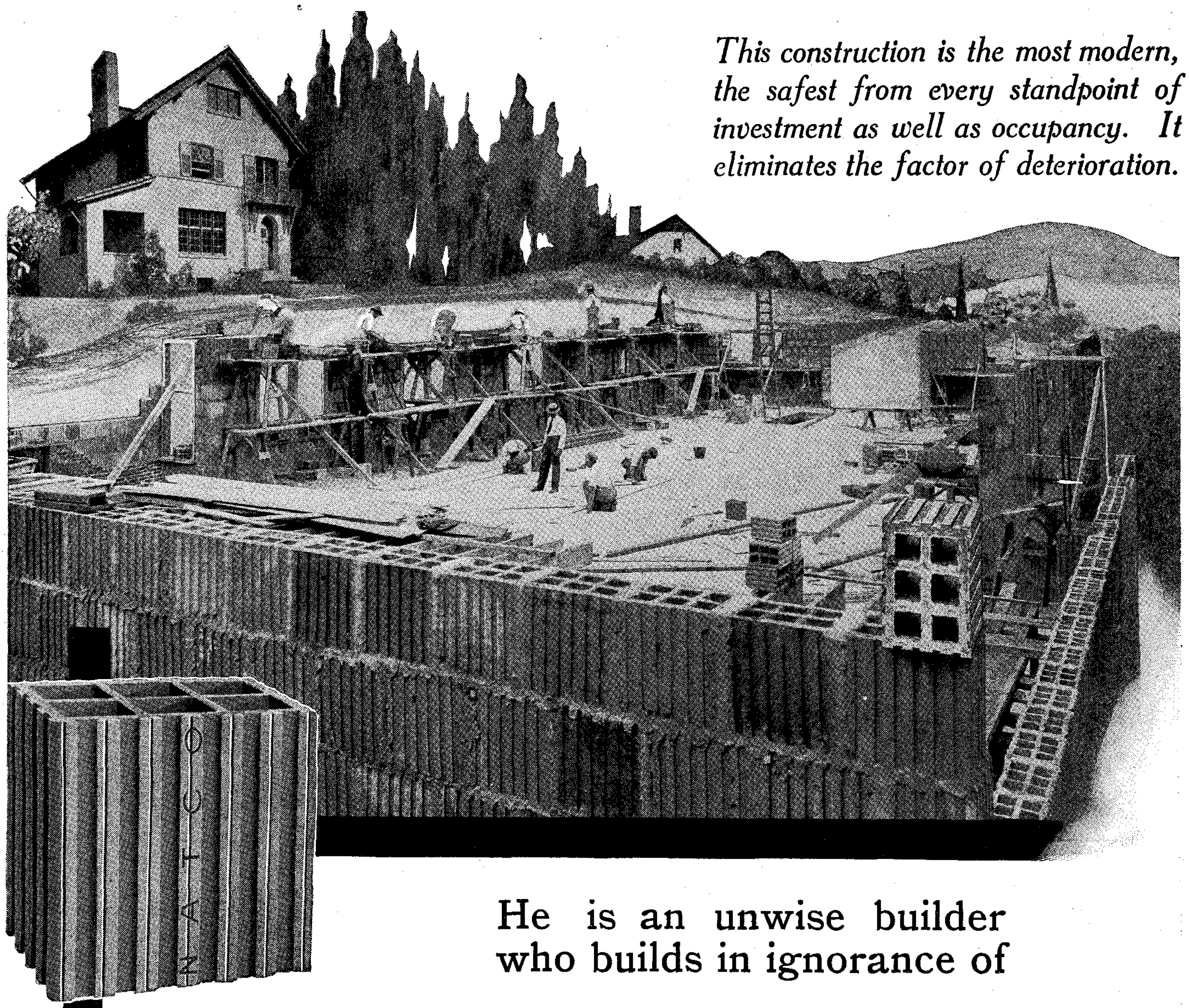
By Louis Untermeyer

Boy, my boy, it is lonely in the city,
Days that have no pity and the nights without a tear
Follow all too slowly and I can no more dissemble,
I am frightened and I tremble—and I would that you were here.
O boy—God keep you!

Boy, my boy, I had sworn to weep no longer,
Time I thought was stronger than the whispers long gone by,
The ardent looks, the eager words, the little love and hurried—
But they all come back unburied and not one of them will die.
O boy—God save you!

Boy, my boy—you were glad with youth and power,
Your joy was like a flower that you wore upon your sleeve;
And wherever you may go there'll be a girl with eyes that glisten,
A girl to wait and listen—and a girl for you to leave.
O boy—God help her!

Quenches Thirst—
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
It makes a refreshing, cooling beverage and strengthening Tonic—superior to lemonade.



This construction is the most modern, the safest from every standpoint of investment as well as occupancy. It eliminates the factor of deterioration.

He is an unwise builder who builds in ignorance of

NATCO HOLLOW TILE

FIREPROOF—no conflagration can affect it. Damp-proof, soundproof, because of its chambers of dry air. By reason of this inbuilt blanket of air, cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter than any other construction.

Costs no more than brick-and-wood, stone-and-wood, or concrete. It readily lends itself to the best architectural treatment. A Natco house is uniformly beautiful. The maintenance cost is practically nil.

Because of its many unequaled qualities, the leading architects are advocating and specifying Natco Hollow Tile for residences and all moderate size buildings—for their own occupancy and for their clients.

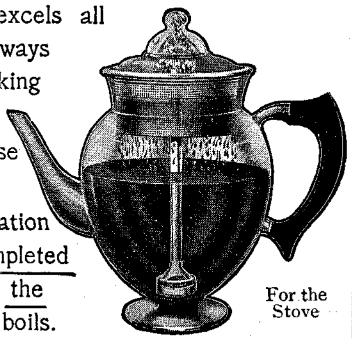
Investigation of Natco Hollow Tile will completely change your building ideas. Let it be ***before,*** not ***after*** you build.

Do not fail to obtain and study our elaborate 96-page book—"FIREPROOF HOUSES." It contains many illustrations of Natco houses, costing from $4,000 to $200,000, showing typical floor plans and giving complete construction details. Mailed for ten cents postage.

NATIONAL FIRE · PROOFING · COMPANY

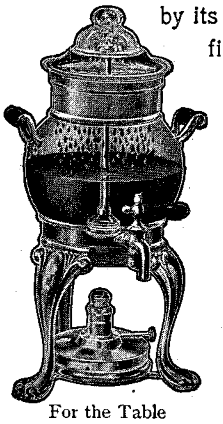
Dept. V, PITTSBURGH, PA. *Organized 1889* **Offices in all Principal Cities**

THE "Universal" Percolator excels all other ways of making coffee because the percolation is completed before the water boils.


For the Stove

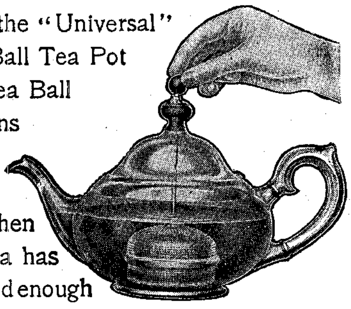
Coffee made in it is easily known by its delicious aroma, fine flavor and the absence of the bitter taste caused by boiling.

If you want to know what perfect coffee is like, try the "Universal."


For the Table

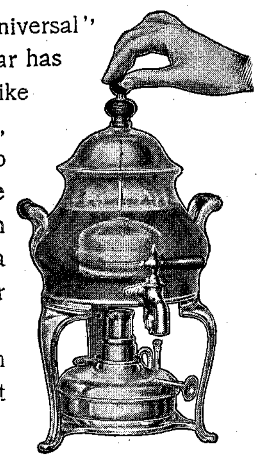
EVERY woman knows Tea leaves should not steep too long, that Tea Balls are drippy and inconvenient.

In the "Universal" Tea Ball Tea Pot the Tea Ball remains in the Pot, and when the tea has steeped enough is raised from the water and suspended above it, inside the cover. The last cup is the same as the first, and every cup Perfect Tea.



THE "Universal" Samovar has a Tea Ball (like the pot above), also a lamp that boils the water in seven minutes, and a faucet to pour from.

For Afternoon Teas or Tea at any time!



Write for our Large Book of Useful Household Articles. Free.

Buy of leading dealers everywhere.

LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK

266 Commercial Street, New Britain, Conn.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A REPORTER'S TRIP TO TRIPOLI

A GREAT deal has been said of late regarding the lack of accurate news from Tripoli and the other points of vantage in the Italian-Turkish War. One very good reason for this, writes E. Ashmead-Bartlett in the London *Daily Mail*, is that no news at all is allowed to leak out if it can be prevented. Reporters are as much "de trop" as at a blue-blooded society event, and the life of a newspaper correspondent is a hard one. Ashmead-Bartlett is *The Mail's* foreign correspondent, and, when war broke out, he started gaily forth for Rome, to obtain those necessary permits which would insure him a place in the army. Of news *en route*, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett informs us in his paper, there was none:

> The papers at the Italian frontier told us in guarded tones everything we had read two days before in London and Paris. We found to our dismay that the censorship was so strict that the papers hardly dared mention the war. Any attempt to telephone news to the frontier was immediately followed by the severing of the communications; to hand in a cable containing the magic word "Tripoli" rendered the sender liable to instant incarceration in the local jail. "We shall have to wait until we get to Rome," we said to ourselves; but on arriving at Rome the censorship was more severe and there was less news than ever. In fact there was hardly a sign of war, except the constant dissemination of special editions of the papers in the streets with enormous headlines always followed by a query, as tho the editors themselves were beginning to lose faith in their own veracity. At the British Embassy they were no better informed and could not even tell us if we should be allowed to land in Tripoli or not. The Ambassador gave me letters of introduction to the Ministers of War and of Marine, and armed with these I proceeded to visit these officials, first going to the Navy Department. There I saw Captain Caruel, the Chief of the Cabinet, who, after reading through the Ambassador's letter of introduction, said: "This is no use unless you receive a direct letter from our Foreign Minister, who alone can introduce you to the Minister of Marine."

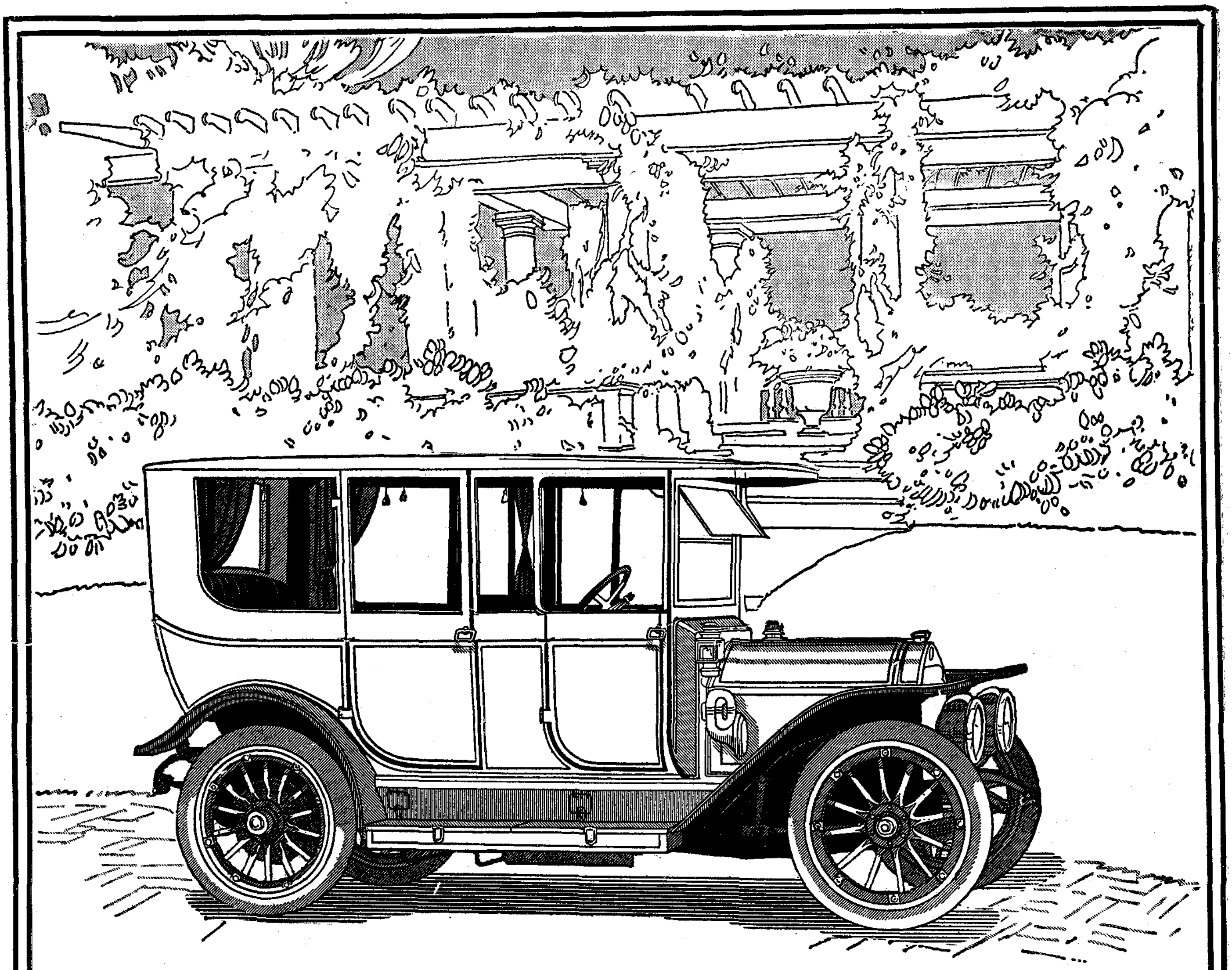
Recollecting that when one is in Rome one should do as the Romans, Ashmead-Bartlett made haste to get the right letter and instructions from General Spingarli, head of the marine service, and then set out for Port Augusta, Sicily, used by the Italians as a central base for their fleet. Once there, he says, letter, instructions, and all were of no avail:

> The commandant, however, agreed to telephone to Rome and ask for the permission. The reply came back that the Minister of Marine could not grant it. This did not seem exactly the best way "to aid me in the accomplishment of our mission," so I went on to Syracuse, arriving there the same evening. I learnt that it would be useless to go to Malta, as there was a five-days' quarantine on account of the cholera. At Catania I was greeted with the same rebuffs, but General Emanuel, a kind-hearted gentleman, strongly advised me to return to Naples, where I should find General Caneva, who was arriving there on the following day from Rome. So back I went, reaching Naples at 7:30 on Saturday, October 7. The General was due at 6 P.M., and I passed the day making preparations for my departure.
>
> At 9:00 that night the General received me at his hotel. I explained that I wished to sail with him to Tripoli, and begged leave to depart in one of the military transports. The General replied, "Certainly." I thought the matter was arranged, but at this moment the chief of staff stept forward and explained that a strict order had been issued that no foreign correspondents were to be allowed in the transport. "But this letter?" replied the General. "It does not say you are to take him," rejoined the chief of staff; "it merely says you are to assist him by every means in your power." I thought this a mere quibbling of words, and so did the General, for he replied, "Very well, I will telephone to the War Minister and ask permission to take you with me." I thanked the General and retreated, going straight to the telegraph-office and sending a strong dispatch to the Minister of War. On the following day, Sunday, October 8, I went once more the to Hôtel de Londres and saw the chief of staff, who informed me that the Minister of War had telegraphed a reply to say that no correspondents were to be allowed to accompany the expedition. "You see, it is quite hopeless," he added; "we are not to blame—it is the Government."

It is not strange, then, that there is no news from the front—if the Italians took every occasion to suppress it. Much discouraged was Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, and a bit of homesick feeling stuck deep down in his throat. But at last, he says:

> I wandered out of the hotel and heard for the first time of the presence of two other Englishmen who were also trying to reach Tripoli, at the Hôtel des Etrangers. I strolled round there, and found one of them to be Mr. Bernard Alfieri, the energetic and able manager of *The Daily Mirror* photographic staff. Now Mr. Alfieri, after the greatest exertions, had succeeded in finding a small steamer at Salerno, thirty miles from Naples, on which the Italian Government for some reason or other had not placed an embargo. This he had hired for a very high sum to take him and his staff of photographers to Tripoli. After a short talk he offered me a half share in the boat on certain conditions. They were due to sail at three o'clock that afternoon, and I had just two hours in which to make up my mind. I decided to accept his offer, as it seemed the only way of getting there and also the only means of dispatching news after our arrival, since the cable was cut and no vessels were allowed out from the port. Then we set to work to prepare her for sea. The *Melazzo* was not a graceful craft; she was

(*Continued on page 988*)



Stoddard-Dayton "Saybrook"

Ask for Catalog

Seven Passengers, 48 hp, equipped, $3900.

LUXURIOUS in all its appointments. Equipped and furnished the equal of cars selling for $6000. Windows are sashless, the heavy plate glass sliding in velveted grooves, a feature original with us. Half-doors in front. Wheelbase, 122½ inches. Tires, 36x5. Quick-detachable, demountable rims, including one extra. Cylinders, 4¾x5. Two spark, high tension ignition system, operated from one switch and coil on either magneto or battery, through two sets of spark plugs. Hartford shock absorbers. Tire-irons. Gas tank with five lamps, including comb, oil-electric side and tail lights. Running-board tool-boxes. Foot-rest. Robe-rail. Foot-accelerator. Electric dome light; bouquet holder; speaking tube; clock; cigar, card and toilet cases. Seat covers. Color optional. Upholstered in either goat skin, Broad-cloth or Bedford cord. Jack, horn, tools and tire tools, all included (f.o.b. Dayton). Extra Touring Car body to fit this chassis, for summer use, $450 extra. Same chassis also equipped as Touring Car, $2800; 4-pass. Torpedo, $2700; and Compartment Roadster, $2700.

ECONOMY
UNITED STATES MOTOR CO
UTILITY

Dayton Motor Car Company

Division of UNITED STATES MOTOR COMPANY

18 West 61st Street **New York City**

(*Continued from page* 986)

very slow; but she could float and make about ten knots with extreme difficulty. We provisioned her for the voyage; in this task we were greatly assisted by Mr. Rinaldi, the manager of the Hôtel des Étrangers, whom Mr. Alfieri induced to accompany us. The Government, when they heard that Mr. Alfieri had secured a vessel, placed every obstacle in our way. They induced the firemen to leave, and it was with the utmost trouble we secured two fresh stokers for the voyage. But at length all was ready; the *Melazzo* was taken from the Government dock—entry to which was strictly prohibited to strangers—and taken round to the front of the Yacht Club, whence we made our start.

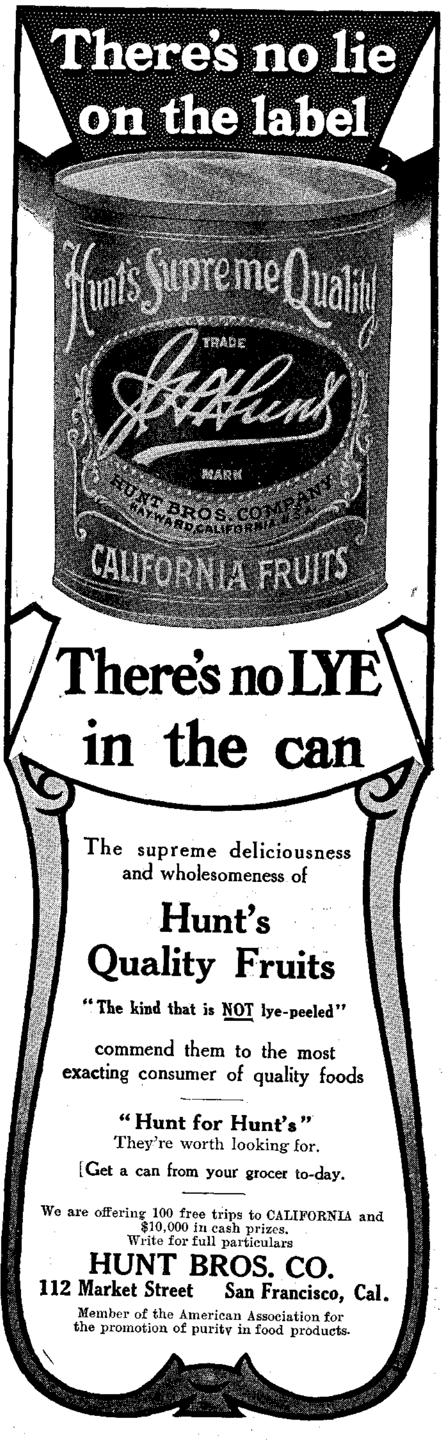
After a number of unavoidable delays and petty disputes among the crew, Tripoli was at length reached. There everything was in a state of seemingly organized confusion and distrust, and whatever war was going on, we read, was confined to the Italian press. On this score says Ashmead-Bartlett:

> I do not know who first started the idea that, as a condition of the disembarkation of the army, Tripoli must be bombarded, but it "took on" tremendously with the Italian people. The old cry of "Carthago delenda est" was never stronger than the cry of "Tripoli delenda est." It became a positive passion with the Italian press; for days and days before a shot was fired every paper exhibited enormous headlines, "Tripoli bombarded!" and as the days passed and no official announcement of the news arrived grave indignation began to be manifested. A perfect furore of delight raged throughout Italy when at length the news came through officially that the ships had bombarded the forts and killed two Turks.
>
> Now as a matter of sober fact there was not the slightest need to fire a single shot. The Turks evacuated the town long before the ships opened fire, and the old stone forts, with obsolete cannon, were incapable of making any response to the war-ships. It is a common delusion that the greater part of the population fled, leaving the town in the hands and at the mercy of the native Arab population, who were intent on taking advantage of the situation to plunder their more wealthy neighbors; but this is quite untrue. There was no disorder and no attempt at looting, such as followed the bombardment of Casa Blanca four years ago. The larger part of the population never left the town, but remained in their houses as the huge shells screamed landward and bumped into the forts or harmlessly plowed the desert sand. Had the Italians taken the trouble to send a single boat ashore they would have found the leading inhabitants waiting on the quay to greet them and the entire place in their possession. Mercifully, the bombardment was confined to the old forts, and the town suffered hardly at all, altho one house near the British Consulate was destroyed and four persons in it killed. It is said that in all about twelve non-combatants were killed—quite a small price to pay compared with what occurred when the French took Casa Blanca.

One of the Quality Products of THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR

So many inquiries have come to us for patterns of the little "Miss Crystal Domino" costume for children's parties that we have had these prepared in five and ten year sizes. Sent on request. Address 117 Wall St. New York City


There's no lie on the label

There's no LYE in the can

The supreme deliciousness and wholesomeness of

Hunt's Quality Fruits

"The kind that is NOT lye-peeled"

commend them to the most exacting consumer of quality foods

"Hunt for Hunt's"
They're worth looking for.
Get a can from your grocer to-day.

We are offering 100 free trips to CALIFORNIA and $10,000 in cash prizes.
Write for full particulars

HUNT BROS. CO.
112 Market Street San Francisco, Cal.
Member of the American Association for the promotion of purity in food products.

SINCE 1795 FAVORITE FOR INFLAMED AND WEAK EYES — DR ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

Gives almost instant relief and is easily applied. For bathing the eyes it is indispensable. Booklet free 25¢ SOLD EVERYWHERE.

JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO.
163 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

Travelogues in Your Town

ERK-O-SCOPE
PAYS FOR ITSELF

THE NEW ERKOSCOPE is a perfect stereopticon for the projection of lantern slides. Used with electric, acetylene or calcium light. Three typewritten travelogues and slides free of rental with ERKOSCOPE outfit. Sold on Time Payments. $10 down. Can be used by anybody anywhere. 100,000 slides in stock for rent. Get our book "How to Put on Travelogues."

ERKER BROS. OPTICAL CO. St. Louis

Bravely indeed the sailors from the war-ships held Tripoli for a week, pending the arrival of troops, and then if ever was a chance for the Turks to regain some of their lost laurels. But to date they have done nothing, and the reason for this is very plain, writes Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, and he goes on to say that:

> All those who knew Tripoli before the war are agreed that the Turks are but feebly commanded; when Ibraham Pasha, an able, fierce, energetic warrior, was recalled by the Young Turks six months ago and Munir substituted for him the doom of Tripoli was sealed. Ibraham would never have abandoned the town as long as a stone remained standing, and he would have completely destroyed the water-supply before retiring to the desert. But the feeble Munir is cast in a very different mold. He is fat and lazy, and for years his sole occupation has been the rapid absorption and assimilation of the good things of life. He hates war, knows nothing about the command of an army, and only desires to be left in peace. His junior officers carry no very distinct reputation; one of them, Izzet Bey, is said to be an able, patriotic, and energetic man, but so far the campaign has disclosed nothing to justify excessive adulation.

The Italian authorities soon got on to the fact that *The Mail* correspondent and party were sending out the "wrong kind of stuff," and in a few days they received "instructions," this time emphatic and promptly carried out, that their presence might be more desirable elsewhere. No wonder, writes Ashmead-Bartlett, that the Richard Harding Davises to-day are few. "There are too many men at the game for any chance of originality to crop out, and these men are continually hampered and imposed upon by the authorities."

A ROUGH-RIDING CLERGYMAN

"A STEAM-ROLLER in boots" is the way the New York *World* sums up the Rev. George R. Lunn, the young minister-editor-politician, and self-confest Jack of all trades, who has just been elected Socialist mayor of Schenectady, N. Y. And so many other papers throughout the East have turned out similar expressions of opinion that the only conclusion arrivable at is that this "earnest, upright young man" is a rough-riding clergyman if nothing else. More than that, affirms the Arkansas *Gazette*, Lunn has many good ideas indeed, and these ideas all stand for something. Said he recently:

> "I am a Socialist of the revolutionary order, without their uncompromising school of Karl Marx. I am a radical through and through and thoroughly opposed to the existing industrial order. There is nothing of the rose-water revolutionist about me. Neither am I a milk-and-water, parlor Socialist. I am a radical, and as such will try to give this city of 80,000 residents a

A Christmas Present That Doesn't End With Christmas

But goes right on during the entire year: coming 12 times to the one you give it: a year's subscription to THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. It is only a dollar and a half. Not much to you, perhaps, but more than some women can afford. Wouldn't it be a welcome visitor to them? We have an artistic Christmas card that goes with the gift, to be received on Christmas Day, saying that it is from you.

Can we solve at least one Christmas-present question for you in this way? We stand ready.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA

When Women Pay Over 2 Million Dollars A Year for One Thing

That article must have merit. It is hard to realize that they do. But it is so. Over one million and a half women now buy THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL each month at 15 cents or $1.50 a year. Figure it out for yourselves. No other magazine in America commands such an expenditure by American women. Nor is this the spasmodic expenditure of a single year. For over ten years now the circulation of this magazine has not been below or even touched 12 million copies a year—always more.

A million a month for half a decade: a million and a quarter for months—now over a million and a half: in actual numbers, a million and 700 thousand.

That is growth!

Have you seen it recently?

For 15 Cents You Can Have It

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA

Anchoring Against Adversity

By

FRANKLIN O. KING

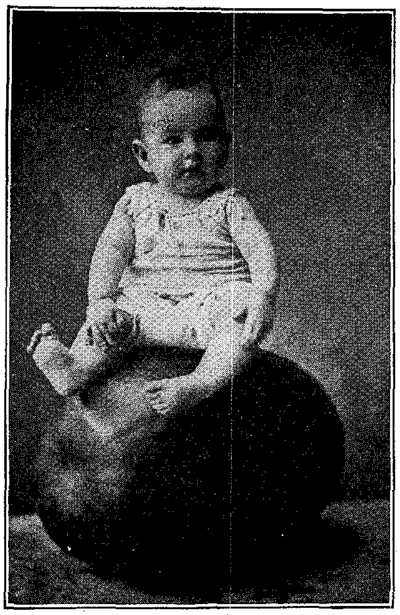
"Sweet are the Uses of Adversity," said Shakespeare, many Years ago. It may have been so in Shakespeare's time, but it is pretty Difficult to find any Sweetness in Adversity To-day. It must be admitted, however, that Adversity does inculcate Thrift and Habits of Saving, and so we must agree with the Poet at least regarding one of Its uses.

How many Men of Your acquaintance are leading the Gay Life—Saving Nothing—Spending every Cent they make for Foolish Pleasures and Indulgences? "Everybody's Happy When the Sun Shines," and Life to such of These is a Rose-Strewn Pathway, with not a Care or a Sorrow in Sight. The world is their Oyster and They Reck not of the Morrow. Then comes the Chilling Wind of Adversity, and Hard Times are Staring Them in the Face. Help is being laid off at the Factory; the Office Force is Being cut down, and Salaries are being lowered to meet reduced Business. Or, Let Us suppose Sickness comes to the Head of the Household, and He who is usually so Vigorous and Jovial, is Pinned down for Weeks to a Bed of Pain, and his Family for the First Time Feel Keenly the Gaunt Fingers of Want clutching Them. These are instances of the Afflictions of Adversity, and the Moral that Adorns the Tale is:—*Get The Saving Habit, and Learn to Save For a Definite Purpose.*

The Best Way I know of to Anchor against the Storms of Financial Adversity, My Friend, is to Save for a Home which will produce an Income, and which will at the same time Afford a Safe and Pleasant Shelter for Your Family. For, after all, It is not until a Man Owns the Ground He Stands upon, looks from his Doorstone to the Shadowed Plumage of His Trees, and Plunges a Spade in the Ground, that He knows the True Meaning of a Home. The Best Place I know of to Get such a Home is in the Rain Belt of Gulf Coast Texas, where You can Grow Three Big Money-Making Crops a Year on the Same Soil, and without a Penny for Irrigation or Fertilization.

The U. S. Census of 1900 showed a City Population of 33⅓ Per Cent. The Census of 1910 showed a City Population of 46 Per Cent. At the Same Rate of Increase another Ten Years will Show the Majority of the American People in the Cities. Under such Circumstances, don't You Think it would be a Splendid Idea to Own a small Tract in Gulf Coast Texas, where You can Supply most of the Products the Big Cities Consume—and at very Profitable Prices? Come where Health, Prosperity and Happiness await You and where you can soon look the whole World in the Face and say: "I Owe no Man a Dollar."

Do You Know that Growers of Figs, Strawberries and Early Vegetables clear a Net Profit of $300 to $500 an Acre in Gulf Coast Texas? Do You Know men have realized more than $1,000 an acre Growing Oranges in Our Country? If You Do Not know these things, you should read up on the subject, and you must not fail to get our Book, which contains nearly 100 photographs of growing Crops, etc.



Two Texas Gulf Coast Products

What would You think of a little Town of about 1,200 People situated near our Lands, where they ship on an average of $400,000 worth of Fruit, Vegetables, Poultry, Eggs, etc., a year? During 1910 this Community shipped nearly $100,000 worth of Strawberries alone.

We are situated within convenient shipping distance of Three Good Railroads, and in addition to this have the inestimable Advantages of Water Transportation through the Splendid Harbors of Galveston and Velasco, so that our Freight Rates are Cut Practically in Half. The Climate is Extremely Healthful and Superior to that of California or Florida—Winter and Summer—owing to the Constant Gulf Breeze.

Our Contract Embodies Life and Accident Insurance, and should You die, or become totally disabled, Your Family, or anyone else You name, will get the Farm without the Payment of another Penny. If You should be Dissatisfied, we will Absolutely Refund Your Money, as per the Terms of our Guarantee.

Write for our Free Book. Fill Out the Blank Space in the First Column with Your Name and Address, plainly written, and mail it to the Texas-Gulf Realty Company, 1328 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago, Illinois. Read It carefully, and then use Your Own Good Judgment.

* * *

Please send me your book "Independence With Ten Acres."

November 25 issue LITERARY DIGEST

FOR BUSINESS MEN · AND PROFESSIONAL MEN

Accident Insurance At Cost

$9 a year.

Learn of our plan; our booklet sent FREE on request explains it in detail—The same plan has been used by traveling men's organizations for the past thirty years. This is the oldest Association in the world writing Accident Insurance at Actual Cost for Business and Professional Men.

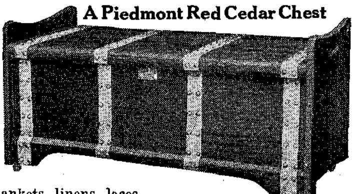
$4 the regular membership fee, paid now, carries your insurance to April 1, 1912, without extra cost.

The Inter State Health Policy is $10 a year

Inter State Business Men's Accident Association
ERNEST W. BROWN, Sec.-Treas.
502 Observatory Building Des Moines, Iowa

FOR CHRISTMAS

A Piedmont Red Cedar Chest



Only $22.50 Freight Prepaid East of the Mississippi

Size of Chest.
43¾ in. long
20½ in. wide
20½ in. high

Your furs, blankets, linens, laces, silks and woolens come from the fragrant depths of a Piedmont Southern Red Cedar Chest **as perfect** as the day they were laid away. Absolute protection from moths, mice, dust and dampness. VERY DECORATIVE and the MOST ACCEPTABLE of all Christmas gifts. Shipped DIRECT from factory, at factory prices, freight prepaid, 15 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Send for booklet, "The Story of Red Cedar," and big catalog showing many styles, sizes and prices of Chests, Upholstered Wardrobe Couches, etc.

PIEDMONT RED CEDAR CHEST CO., Dept. W Statesville, N. C.

government for the people and by the people."

Dr. Lunn was chaplain of Bryan's regiment at the time of the Spanish-American War, and when some five or six years ago a committee from Schenectady's First Dutch Reformed Church went about looking for a clergyman to stir its supersensitive parish up, they just naturally, we read, chose Lunn. But Lunn more than stirred things up:

> He turned them over and did other things to them that made his congregation gape in amazement. When he went to Schenectady somebody had described it as a place of rampant vice. Rev. Dr. Lunn said the thing Schenectady needed most was a plentiful sprinkling of chlorid of lime. He started to sprinkle it.
>
> When his first sermon had been delivered the members of the congregation looked at each other in perplexity. The walls of that aristocratic church had never before echoed with such doctrines.
>
> In a short time Rev. Dr. Lunn was the most talked of and about minister Schenectady had ever had. Whereas there had been plenty of seats in the church before he became its pastor, his sermons were of a character that filled the edifice to overflowing at each service. He exposed what he believed to be wrong conditions. He held the members of his congregation responsible for the state of affairs.
>
> The trustees counseled him to use moderation, but his reply was a broadside that made them all seek cover.
>
> Then the trustees decided that the human dynamo was not doing things in accordance with the accepted view of what a pastor of the church should do. They did not like his activity in vice-crusading. Neither did the dive-keepers. There also was a panic when he showed who owned the property that sheltered the resorts. There were hints of asking for his resignation. He resigned, much to their amazement, they not understanding how a young minister could forego the pleasure of being at the head of such a fashionable body as theirs.
>
> Rev. Dr. Lunn hired the opera-house and Sundays conducted what he called the "People's Church." It was necessary to have the police reserves out at each service to keep the people in line, so many were there who wanted to get in. The minister's talk was strongly Socialistic. He hammered corporate wealth and wanted to correct all abuses. The women flocked to him, for he advocated their cause, even to woman suffrage.
>
> The newspapers of Schenectady did not give as much space to Dr. Lunn's campaign and sermons as of yore. To the moneyed class of the city he was decidedly objectionable. Particularly was this the case about taxation. He looked over the assessor's books and found that the big corporations and the big real-estate dealers were not assessed near so much as the small landowner. He showed it up. Then when the newspapers did not support him he published one of his own. It was a weekly, but it was brimful of hot stuff.
>
> Then he consolidated his People's church with the First Congregational church, taking the pastor of that body as his

assistant. The latter quit in a short time. But Lunn didn't. He has kept going.

He plunged into politics and soon had the leaders of the old political parties on the run. He loomed high when he was nominated for mayor on the Socialist ticket. His campaign was characteristic of him. He lambasted the bosses and ringsters of the city and landed in office with a good majority.

A CHINESE SOCRATES

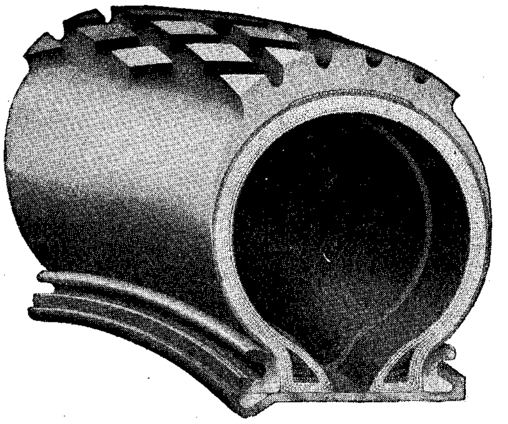
WU TING FANG, the prospective Presidential candidate of the Chinese Constitutionalists, acquired no few of his democratic ideas from his two Ministerial visits to the United States. Everything in this country, from vegetarianism to "Votes for Women," interested him, and the Chinese statesman soon earned a foremost place among the progressive of the progressives. But Wu's favorite pastime was the old Socratical one of question asking, and this diversion he practised religiously in every country visited by him. Says the New York *Evening Post:*

> When Tim Woodruff was serving New York State in the capacity of Lieutenant-Governor, he took Minister Wu to the State Fair in Syracuse. There Mr. Wu met Jotham P. Allds, then an Assemblyman from Chenango County. This was in 1901, long before Allds had won his later notoriety. But even so, he was sufficiently important to occupy the questioning attention of Minister Wu.
>
> "You are, then, a Platt man?" Wu asked of him suavely. To which Allds responded proudly that he "sure was."
>
> "You do everything that Platt tells you, then?" continued the minister from China.
>
> "I certainly do," admitted Allds, "or I wouldn't be here now."
>
> "You are then a slave," said Wu. Allds said nothing to this.
>
> The next one cross-examined was Senator Patrick Trainor, a Tammany man from New York.
>
> "You are a Croker man, then?" inquired Wu in the same smooth, gentle, polished way.
>
> "Positively," answered Trainor.
>
> "But Mr. Croker is an Englishman."
>
> "No; he was born in the United States," replied the Senator, not knowing that Croker had been born in Ireland.
>
> "But he lives in England most of the time," Wu persisted.
>
> Trainor admitted this to be so. Wu thought for a moment, and then said:
>
> "Mr. Croker must be a wonderful man. He can make his home in England, and still control the destinies of one of the greatest cities in the world."
>
> Epigrams fell from his lips with such facility that Wu often unintentionally made enemies by them. Perhaps he didn't care whether people liked what he said or not. He enjoyed saying them. He was playing poker one night in Washington when one of the party, knowing Wu's reputed skill with *bon mots*, thought to bait him, asking:
>
> "Mr. Wu, I hear there's a movement in China to cut off those pigtails you fellows

No Skidding

No Rim-Cutting

10% Oversize



Note the Double-Thick Tread

Note the Deep-Cut Blocks

Note the Countless Edges and Angles

Here's Your Ideal Non-Skid Tread

Over 700,000 Sold

When you go to buy tires, please consider these facts about Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

The demand for these tires, in the past two years, has increased by 500 per cent.

That demand has compelled us to increase our capacity to 3,800 tires daily.

Over 700,000 have been sold to date. As a result of their use—on tens of thousands of cars—these tires now outsell any other tires in existence.

These are the tires you are bound to buy when you know the facts about them.

Millions Saved

No-Rim-Cut tires won their amazing prestige by cutting tire bills in two. They have saved motor car owners many millions of dollars.

These tires are the final result of 13 years spent in tire making. Men can never make tires any better.

Then, our patented features make these tires proof against rim-cutting. With the ordinary tires—with clincher tires—23 per cent of all ruined tires are rim-cut. A punctured tire may be wrecked in a single block.

Out of 700,000 of these patented tires, not one has ever rim-cut. That worry and expense is forever avoided.

Then, No-Rim-Cut tires are 10 per cent oversize. That is due to the fact of the hookless base. These tires are not hooked to the rims.

That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent greater carrying capacity. And that, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

With these tires you save rim-cutting. You save the blowouts due to overloading. You get extra capacity without extra cost. For these patented tires now cost no more than other standard tires.

The result of this is, under average conditions, to cut tire cost one-half.

Now Double-Thick Non Skid-Tread

Now we have added, for those who want it, a double-thick Non-Skid tread.

Not any mere makeshift—not a flimsy, short-lived protection. This is an extra tread, about as thick as our regular, vulcanized onto the regular tread.

This extra thickness permits of deep-cut blocks. Those blocks are made of immensely tough rubber. They present to the road surface countless edges and angles. And they don't soon wear down.

Danger of puncture is reduced 30 per cent by this double tread.

Each block widens out at the base, so the strain is distributed over just as much surface as with a smooth-tread tire.

Those are some of the dozen advantages over any other non-skid tread.

No-Rim-Cut tires with this Non-Skid tread put an end to rim-cutting, an end to skidding and an end to overloading. And those are the three greatest tire troubles.

GOODYEAR

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

Our Tire Book, based on 13 years of tire making, is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

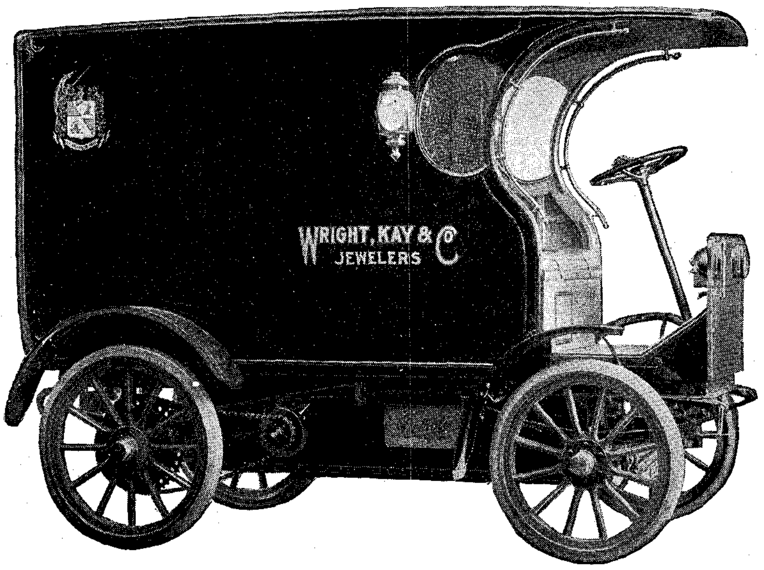
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Liberty Street, Akron, Ohio

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities

We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont. **Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.**

(424)



How Detroit Electric Delivery Service Will Save Money

1. Electricity is the most economical power in existence, everything considered. You use it in your store, your factory, your home; why not use electrically propelled delivery vehicles?
2. No expense for power except when the car is actually running.
3. The elimination of complex mechanism keeps down repair bills.
4. Of all power electricity is the simplest.
5. The Detroit Electric is easily handled in congested traffic. The various speeds desired are obtained by the use of one lever. There are no gears to shift or clutches to handle; no engine speed to be taken into consideration.
6. Detroit Electric Commercial Vehicles are designed for the exclusive use of the Thomas A. Edison nickel and steel battery.

Think what this means! The Edison battery in a Detroit Electric Commercial Vehicle is 300 pounds lighter than a lead plate battery equipment, and at the same time gives 30 per cent more capacity. This capacity is a permanent one, guaranteed for three years.

The reduction in weight is a saving in tire and bearing expense and reduces the general cost of operation.

The motor, wiring, controller and general chassis construction are designed to utilize efficiently the tremendous capacity of this battery.

The Edison battery is an investment—not a running expense.

All the mileage and power for the average day's work is afforded and the car is made to last. It is cheaper to own

THE Detroit ELECTRIC
Commercial Vehicle

operating same at a profit, than to go without it at a loss.
After all, the question of profit or loss in operation is more important than the first cost of a vehicle.
Write for catalog and literature. Statement of the conditions and size of vehicle desired will facilitate matters in correspondence.

ANDERSON ELECTRIC CAR COMPANY, 450 Clay Avenue DETROIT, MICH.
BRANCHES:—NEW YORK, BROADWAY AT 80TH STREET; CHICAGO, 2416 MICHIGAN AVENUE; BROOKLYN, BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, KANSAS CITY, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS.
Selling Representatives in all Leading Cities

Horse or Motor Truck? Gasoline or Electric? Long Haul or Short Haul?

Manufacturers all over the United States are figuring to replace horse-drawn vehicles with Motor Trucks. There is a real reason—economy.

There is much to be considered in making the change, the most important item being—what kind of a vehicle shall you use.

Many Merchants and Manufacturers have asked us for information; we having 76,395 business men on our subscription list.

There is a motor truck for almost every requirement of transportation. We know what commercial vehicles are on the market to-day, and what some of them have accomplished.

Write to us early and give yourself an opportunity to thoroughly consider the advantages of different machines. If we have not full informatiom ourselves, we are in touch with those who have. Address

Motor Truck Department The Literary Digest

wear. Why do you wear the fool thing, anyway?"

"Why," responded Wu, eying his cards as he spoke, "do you wear your fool mustache?"

"Oh," replied the other, "I've got an impossible mouth."

"Er—so I should suppose, from some of your remarks," said Wu.

He was dining one night beside a bishop, a clergyman of high standing, who wore an emerald ring which he prized highly for its history as well as for its beauty.

"Will you let me see your ring?" Wu asked.

The bishop gladly passed the trinket to him; Wu examined it critically, and then returned it, saying:

"It is the best imitation emerald I ever saw."

The bishop was slightly startled. He asserted it was genuine, and had been used in England by churchmen for two hundred years, and had always been considered a flawless gem.

"Nevertheless," Wu replied, "it is an imitation emerald."

Some time later the bishop met a gem-expert in New York, showed him the ring, and asked his opinion of the gem. The man looked at it, and said:

"Fine example of the emerald doublet."

"Doublet?" inquired the bishop. "What is an emerald doublet?"

The expert told him it was two stones clamped together so skilfully that they looked to be one. It would constitute an imitation, he said. Some time after that the bishop again met Mr. Wu, and he told him what he had done.

"I have reproached myself for having told you," Wu remarked.

"I'm glad you did tell me," replied the bishop. "Else, I might have transmitted a lie to posterity."

"You would have been in good company in doing that, wouldn't you?" asked Wu, and the incident was at an end.

A Washington correspondent, when trying to interview him, was met with the question:

"How much do you earn a year?"

"Oh," he replied evasively. "I earn about twice as much as I am paid."

"Indeed," replied Wu. "Do you find it difficult to save anything on your twenty-thousand a year?"

Wu always liked to have the last word, and he usually got it.

TO MEND THE LIBERTY BELL

A SUGGESTION to restore the lost voice of the old Liberty Bell comes from a reader who saw the recent account in these columns, telling how it was cracked. Mr. F. B. Howell, of the American Radiator Company, thinks it can be done. He writes:

> I saw a soldering or brazing or welding apparatus recently in Buffalo, by means of which great rents or fractures in cast-iron castings, steel castings, or metallic forms of any composition could be quickly welded together, right in the open, by one man, whose one hand held the torch or burner, the other hand holding the rod of cast-iron or steel or composition which was melted and fused jointly into the entire length

of the fracture, leaving a thickness of metal equal to the surrounding parts, the weld being stronger than the original casting.

The heat or flame is generated by a combination of oxygen and calcium carbide.

Why not fix the old "Liberty Bell" referred to in THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 21, page 701, and have it set up once more in some sacred place, to be tolled infrequently by some distinguished person in public on very extraordinary occasions? Now it represents nothing but a useless mass of metal with a history. Restored to its original usefulness it would greatly intensify the respect and reverence with which it now is held.

A TRYING PRESIDENTIAL "PROGRESS"

PRESIDENT TAFT'S pleasant jaunt of 13,436 miles being at an end, it is interesting to compare it with the "little journeys" of other Presidents in the past, and more especially with that of Andrew Johnson, in 1866. For Johnson's tour of a few thousand miles was in his own time considered the most remarkable thing of its kind on record. So we read in the New York *Evening Post*, which reminds us that the facilities for travel were not what they are now, and that then even a President was forced to be "just forgiving and submit." In Johnson's case:

> At Niagara Falls the President's speech was interrupted by the sagging of the balcony of the International Hotel, from which he was speaking, and upon Mr. Seward's solicitation he stopt abruptly. At Buffalo the reception committee was headed by ex-President Fillmore. It is reported that "the ride from Buffalo to Cleveland has been one of the most wearisome since the party left Washington. The train was constantly filled with committeemen, and there was barely standing-room to be found in the cars. General Grant took refuge in the baggage-car the best part of the way, and, seated on the end of a trunk, with a carpetbag for a pillow, seemed to have unconditionally surrendered himself to the misery of his condition."
>
> The President interrupted his speech at Cleveland by angry replies to the hostile retorts of his audience. He was cursed and blackguarded by individuals who seemed to have the protection of the crowd. He was as emphatic as Mr. Roosevelt could have been in addressing one who displeased him, but in his case the provocation was greater than in any incident of recent years. At another Ohio town he took up a personal remark, and, identifying the man who had insulted him, denounced him as a "craven, mean-looking fellow." He frequently felt called upon, when bringing his speeches to a close, to thank those of his audience who had received him courteously.
>
> Continued repartee, at times rough and coarse, between the President and his audiences, marked the homeward journey. The early elections in New England had gone against the Administration, and the President was jeered and hooted over the results. At Pittsburg the crowd was particularly noisy and disrespectful. In the middle of

Fire Chief CROKER says of The DAHLSTROM PRODUCTS —

At the International Municipal Congress and Exposition, Chicago, September 29th, *Edward F. Croker, Ex-Chief of New York City's Fire Department, who spent 27 years in the service, 12 years as chief, said:*

"IF we are to better conditions, we must realize that 'fireproof' is not 'fireproof' as it is understood today. The literal definition remains, but many crimes have been committed in its name. . . . . There is but one principle to fireproof construction irrespective of the kind of structure. To have fireproof buildings, architects and owners must throw aside precedent and eliminate the use of combustible and semi-combustible materials in their construction.

" . . . . If there were still an absolute necessity for its use, if it could not be replaced with steel, as it has been in many modern constructions, it would then be well to attempt to conceive of something better. I am opposed to the use of wood in any form in fireproof buildings and the law ought not to permit its use.

". . . . To me there is a fascination about steel interiors. It constantly emphasizes the absurdity of fire-fighting, for how can fires rage if they have nothing to feed upon?"

Interviewed, Ex-Fire Chief Croker said: "You are at perfect liberty to use my talk partially or entirely and apply it to your products. I have watched your development since you first originated cold drawn steel interiors with great interest. I have nothing more to say. My address, and the fact that my private residence will be equipped throughout with The Dahlstrom Products is as strong a recommendation as I can make."

Ex-Fire Chief Croker's address has been done in booklet form. Copies may be had for the asking. "Buildings As They Should Be" clearly describes the elimination of all combustible materials in buildings, A copy may be had for the asking. Send for it.

Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company

Executive Offices and Factories

55 BLACKSTONE AVE. JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Branch Offices in all Principal Cities

Copyright, 1911, by Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company.

DAHLSTROM PATENT DOOR ARTISTIC EVERLASTING SANITARY AND FIREPROOF

You can "scratch off a few lines" with any old kind of a pen, but when you have real writing to do and lots of it, your pen needs to be a

SPENCERIAN

Spencerian Pens don't scratch, splotch or splutter. They glide smoothly over any writing paper, under any hand writing. Sample card of 12 different styles and 2 good penholders sent for 10 cts.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.
349 Broadway, N. Y.

TRADE MARK
EVERSTICK
PAT. AUG. 11TH AND NOV. 24TH 1903
INVISIBLE RUBBERS

Don't stifle your feet as do the old fashioned clumsy rubbers. They protect the most vital part, the sole of the shoe, from cold and damp, and allow the feet to breathe.

EVERYBODY NEEDS EVERSTICKS.
Always for sale where good shoes are sold
ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES.
THE ADAMS & FORD CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

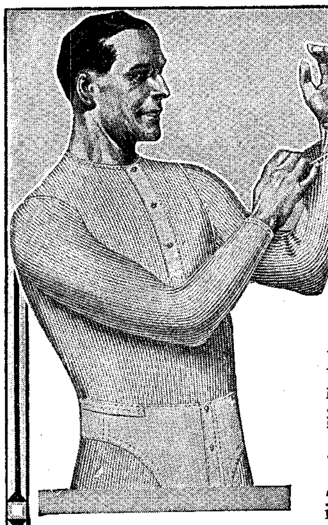
None genuine without THIS cord.

© 1911, BY C. P. & CO., N. Y.

The DONCHESTER

These men are equally well dressed—equally refined in appearance. The difference is that one has a bulging bosom shirt, and the other wears the DONCHESTER, the Cluett Dress Shirt that will not bulge. $2 to $3

Send for Donchester booklet
CLUETT PEABODY & CO.
461 River Street, Troy, N. Y.



Velvetrib
Oneita Knit
UNDERWEAR

"It feels so good and wears so well"

Beyond its velvet-like caress to the skin and its luxurious warmth, *Velvetrib* has another important merit. It is elastic both ways. Though smooth in fit, it as free and easy as your own skin. A *Velvetrib* garment never binds or bags.

Velvetrib is the *improved* idea in Winter Underwear. It is knit of two closely interwoven layers and is alike on both sides. Without coarseness of yarn or bulkiness of fabric, strength, warmth and velvety softness are obtained. By actual test it possesses 80 to 100% more strength than any other underwear of equal weight.

MEN'S Separate Garments $1
Union Suits $2
BOYS' Separate Garments 50c
Union Suits $1

Try VELVETRIB Union Suits with the perfected Oneita crotch.

If your dealer doesn't sell *Velvetrib*, send us his name. We'll mail you booklet and sample of fabric and see that you are supplied.

ONEITA KNITTING MILLS
Makers of famous Oneita Union Suits and other Oneita-Knit Underwear
Mill 60 Utica, N. Y.

***Velvetrib* IS GUARANTEED!**

against irritation of the skin, shrinking, ripping, tearing, bagging—or money back. *Velvetrib* is made of specially prepared Egyptian yarn. In medium and heavy weights for men and boys.

his speech the President's voice was drowned by noises, and a political organization brought a band of music to add to the confusion. He gamely attempted to secure silence, waving his hat to attract attention to his pleadings. General Grant made an appeal for a hearing for the President, but the crowd was obdurate, and even his popularity could not avail. The party retired without further ceremony, but the assemblage of hoodlums remained far into the night, groaning and hooting.

At Baltimore the Governor of Maryland made an address of welcome in which it was necessary to apologize for the absence of the City Council, which had refused to cooperate with the Mayor in receiving the President.

Mr. Taft may be entirely right in his view that the people have a right to see and hear their President, but it is questionable whether he would practise his preachment with such zest if the conditions of forty-five years ago confronted his genial and kindly disposition to-day.

THE STORY OF THE AUSTIN DAM

THERE are just two occasions on which the Austin Dam was full. On one of these it slid eighteen inches at the bottom, bulged thirty inches at the top, and cracked in a dozen places. On the other it gave way entirely, devastated a valley, destroyed the greater part of two promising towns, and killed nearly a hundred persons. So much for the dam. But what of the people, we are asked by Graham Romeyn Taylor, in the November *Survey;* did they not suspect the tragedy in store? Did they have no inkling of the terror that was to be? They did, indeed, but people must take chances in order to live, and so did those in Austin. And such chances! At the Coroner's Inquest, for example:

The pastor of the Methodist Church, the Rev. E. E. Harter, recalled that every heavy storm caused anxiety.

"Many are the nights," he said, "that I have lain awake listening to the rain on the roof and thinking of what might happen if the dam gave way."

"My wife," said druggist V. R. Middaugh, "seemed to have it on her mind all the time."

The women worried most. There is Mrs. W. E. Brady, for instance, whose husband was one of the managers of the department store. "I couldn't keep my mind off of it," she said, "and my husband and I talked it all over times without number. We wanted to get rid of our business here and leave—in fact, we were hoping to do so in another three months. Now we have only the clothes on our backs to show for our twenty-five years in Austin. I kept planning just what I would do if the dam broke, and months ago I had my son Stewart cut the wires of the fence at a point between our house and the hillside. I owe my life this day to that, for I had scarcely crawled through the opening when the flood rushed past."

No more heartrending scenes took place during all that terrible day than along this fence where numbers of people, their hands frantically clutching at the barrier, were snatched by the roaring wave of destruction.

Even the outsiders who occasionally visited Austin perceived the danger. A railway official—who, by the way, rendered important service in the work following the disaster—happened to be in Austin last August and took a look at the dam. "That night in the hotel," he says, "I could scarcely sleep."

There was one especial prophet of disaster—Henry Nelson, who kept the grocery store on Main Street. The thing he foreboded killed him and killed his wife in the end. Whenever he had a spare hour or two he was likely to hitch up his horse and drive off for another look at the great white wall above the town, even if he had done the same thing but the day before. His agitation was known to every citizen of Austin.

A resident of standing tells of going with grocer Nelson on one of his drives to the dam.

"We had come to the house of Superintendent Hamlin," he says, "and Hamlin asked us where we were going.

"'Up to the dam,' we answered.

"'Seems to me you fellows are badly troubled about the dam,' said Hamlin.

"'All I've got is below it,' retorted Nelson.

"'Do you think,' replied Hamlin, 'that we would have built the mills below it if it weren't safe? You had better quit disturbing people's minds, or it will hurt your business.'"

Not only were town officers employees at the Bayless mill, but the leading public man in Austin was the local attorney for the company. With all the depth of sympathy one must feel toward Frank E. Baldwin, one can not escape the conviction that here was the pivotal man in the community. With his responsibilities both as attorney for the owners of the dam and as a Senator from the district; with his thirty houses which he rented destroyed; with a crippled father, a blind mother, and a sister who heroically tried to lead them to safety, all among the victims, Baldwin was the man who, by position, ability, and experience in public service might have been expected more than any one else to find a way to ward off the danger.

State Forester A. C. Silvius testified at the Coroner's Inquest that, on the morning of September 30, the water had risen to the top of the dangerous spillway, and we read:

> "I saw M. C. Bailey, an employee of the Bayless Company, who seems to have had the duty of inspecting the dam," said Silvius. "I told him I didn't believe the dam was safe, and asked him what he thought about it. He said he didn't know about it, but guessed he would go to see Mr. Hamlin (the joint mill and town official, whose refusal to testify has been brought out). I added that I thought the gate of the dam ought to be opened." The name of M. C. Bailey was called at the inquest. He was absent.
>
> Another eye-witness, H. W. Faulber, State inspector of highways, testified that early in the afternoon of September 30 he saw water spurting through the board forms for the concrete intended to block up

MAN'S BAG
417 18'
BLACK BOXED CALF
158
154
INDESTRUCTO GOLF BAGS
INDESTRUCTO TRAVELER
1300
PLAID COVERED CASE
WOMAN'S BAG
740 16'
GENUINE BLACK SEAL
MAN'S BAG
866 20'
GENUINE MAUVE COWHIDE
BLACK BOXED CALF
WOMAN'S CASE
1241 22'
GENUINE BROWN COWHIDE
GENUINE BLACK SEAL
WOMAN'S CASE
1221 22'
SMOOTH BROWN COWHIDE
WOMAN'S DRESSING CASE
1244 18'
BLACK GRAINED SEAL
MAN'S SUIT CASE
1070 24'
ENGLISH RUSSET COWHIDE
IMPORTED ENGLISH PIGSKIN
11
31
21
CEDAR CHEST
MAHOGANY FINISH
2 PINT
1 QUART
3 PINT
3616
DE LUXE STEAMER TRUNK

INDESTRUCTO

LUGGAGE

The Indestructo Trade-Mark means simply this:

That you may feel absolutely sure and safe of any luggage you buy which bears that famous mark.

The name Indestructo never appears upon inferior luggage—it signalizes only the finest; the most beautiful; the best.

It means not alone an exquisite exterior, but those sterling qualities which make for years and years of service.

Dismiss from your minds when you buy Indestructo, either for yourself, or as a gift for your friends, the thought that one should be a connoisseur to select fine leather.

Indestructo Luggage is all and more than it seems.

You may make your Christmas choice from our dealers, or direct from us.

National Veneer Products Co.
Station L-1
MISHAWAKA, IND.

GEM
FILE
L.E.B
L.E.B BINDER CLIP
PATENT APP'D FOR
GEM

A Loose Leaf Binder Works like a 50c or dollar punch binder 5c. Postpaid. 50c. per doz.

L. E. B. Patent Binder-Clip

After papers are inserted arms may be turned down—out of the way. May be used to hold papers in book form. When arms are turned back papers can be readily referred to.

When one arm is turned down, behind the papers, the other may be turned up to use as a hook for hanging.

Comes in two styles with *Label* for filing or plain, one of each, and our 50 page cat. of C. & D. office necessities sent postpaid on receipt of 10c. **CUSHMAN & DENISON MFG. CO.**
Dept. 9, 240-2 W. 23rd St., New York City

The Original C. & D. GEM Clips come in **Black Boxes.** Made of hard, springy wire and beautifully nickel-plated. In three sizes to meet every need.
$1.00 per carton of 10 boxes (each 100)
.85 per box of 1000 (bulk)

Send 10c for package of Ideal Clamps, 25 different kinds of paper fasteners and 50-page catalogue of Office Specialties.

One Visible Model 10 Remington Typewriter in use in your office, will absolutely prove to you the enduring leadership of the Remington. And every additional one simply piles up the proof.

Remember that we *guarantee* your satisfaction

Remington Typewriter Company
(Incorporated)
New York and Everywhere

ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT

NO OTHER GRAPE FRUIT IN THE WORLD EQUALS IT IN FLAVOR

A well-known physician writes: "I prescribe grape fruit for all my patients, and tell them to be sure and get ATWOOD Grape Fruit as *other grape fruit to the Atwood is as cider apples to pippins.*"

The Journal "American Medicine" says: "Realizing the great value of grape fruit, the medical profession have long advocated its daily use, but it has only been within the past few years that the extraordinary curative virtues of this 'king of fruits' have been appreciated. This dates from the introduction of the ATWOOD Grape Fruit, *a kind that so far surpasses the ordinary grape fruit that no comparison can be made.*"

Says E. E. Keeler, M.D., in the "Good Health Clinic": "In all cases where there is the 'uric acid diathesis' you will see an immediate improvement following the use of grape fruit."

We have arranged for a much wider distribution of ATWOOD Grape Fruit this season than has heretofore been possible. If you desire, your grocer or fruit dealer will furnish the ATWOOD Brand in either bright or bronze. Our bronze fruit this season is simply delicious.

ATWOOD Grape Fruit is always sold in the trademark wrapper of the Atwood Grape Fruit Company.

If bought by the box, it will keep for weeks and improve.

THE ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT CO. 290 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT COMPANY. MANAVISTA, FLA. TRADE MARK.

the remaining gap at the western end of the dam. It was now pouring over the spillway.

But did either Baldwin, Bailey, or Faulber do anything? Or did anybody else take that bother, the writer asks. No. That is the only answer one can give. Moreover:

> The State authorities state that no complaint from a citizen of Austin is to be found in any files at Harrisburg. Nor, according to the testimony of the clerk of the town council, did that body ever notify the Bayless Company that it considered the dam unsafe. Personal talks with the members of the council brought the uniform confession that the matter was never discust in that body.

CHINA'S REFORM EMPEROR

FEW know that China once had an emperor who wished to reform the country, and not very long ago, either. The Emperor Kwang-Hsu, who lived a puppet existence under the Dowager Empress Tszu Hszi, was not the weak-minded individual the world has supposed, and if he had outlived the old Empress and taken the reins of government he might have reformed his empire, averted the present rising, and saved the crown. But he was overruled by the reactionaries surrounding him and was all his life kept a virtual prisoner, his every act and word watched by his crafty old aunt who held the scepter. His real character is now revealed in a book by the Princess Der Ling entitled "Two Years in the Forbidden City" (Moffat, Yard & Co.). This Manchu princess was for two years first lady-in-waiting to the Empress Dowager and is now Mrs. Thaddeus C. White, the wife of an American. The old order is changing so rapidly in China that her minute description of Chinese court customs should prove invaluable to the future historian. The Emperor was watched almost constantly by his Imperial aunt, but the Princess occasionally had a chance to see him when he was by himself. She writes:

> I saw Emperor Kwang-Hsu every morning, and whenever I had the time he would always ask some words in English. I was surprized to learn that he knew quite a bit of spelling, too. I found him extremely interesting. He had very expressive eyes. He was entirely a different person when he was alone with us. He would laugh and tease; but as soon as he was in the presence of Her Majesty he would look serious, and as if he were worried to death. At times he looked stupid. I was told by a great many people who were presented to him at the different audiences that he did not look intelligent, and that he would never talk. I knew better, for I used to see him every day. I was at the court long enough to study him, and found him to be one of the most intelligent men China.

He was a capital diplomat and had wonderful brains, only he had no opportunities. Now a great many people have asked me the same question, if our Emperor Kwang-Hsu had any courage or brains. Of course outsiders have no idea how strict the law is, and the way we have to respect our parents. He was compelled to give up a great many things on account of the law. I have had many long talks with him and found him a wise man, with any amount of patience. His life was not a happy one; ever since his childhood his health was poor. He told me that he never had studied literature very much, but it came natural to him.

He was a born musician and could play any instrument without studying. He loved the piano, and was always after me to teach him. There were several beautiful grand pianos at the Audience Hall. He had very good taste for foreign music, too. I taught him some easy waltzes and he kept the time beautifully. I found him a good companion and a good friend, and he confided in me and told me his troubles and sorrows. We talked a great deal about Western civilization, and I was surprized to learn he was so well informed in everything. He used to tell me, time after time, his ambitions for the welfare of his country. He loved his people and would have done anything to help them whenever there was famine or flood. I noticed that he felt for them. I know that some eunuchs gave false reports about his character,—that he was cruel, etc. I had heard the same thing before I went to the Palace. He was kind to the eunuchs, but there was always that distinction between the master and the servants. He would never allow the eunuchs to speak to him unless they were spoken to, and never listened to any kind of gossip. I lived there long enough, and I know just what kind of cruel people those eunuchs were. They had no respect for their master. They came from the lowest class of people from the country, had no education, no morals, no feeling for anything, not even between themselves. The outside world has heard so many things against His Majesty, the Emperor Kwang-Hsu's character, but I assure my readers that these things were told by the eunuchs to their families, and of course they always stretched it out as far as possible in order to make the conversation interesting. The majority of the people living in Peking get all kinds of information through them. I have witnessed the same thing many a time during my stay at the Palace.

When the Empress Dowager was having her portrait painted by Miss Carl, and was being photographed daily in all her various costumes and jewels, the Emperor remarked significantly to the Princess Der Ling that he was never included in these pictures. So she told him she would take him with her little kodak. He replied cautiously: "If it is not too risky for us, we might try it some day when we have an opportunity. Don't forget, but I think we must be very careful." She continues:

He then changed the conversation by saying: "Well, now that we have time to talk, I want to ask you a question and I expect you to answer me truly. What is the general opinion among the foreigners

TRAVELING SOUTH THIS WINTER?

The Hermitage, the Nation's Second Mt. Vernon.

**Stop Over in Nashville—
You'll Be Delighted With the Place, the People and the Climate.**

A trip South would not be complete unless you include Nashville. There's a lot of reasons.

It is the half-way point on direct trunk lines between the East or Middle West and extreme Southern points—a pleasant break in travel. ***No finer climate*** in the world at the very time the public travels South or in returning. ***Nashville is a wholesome city,*** hospitable, entertaining, endowed with great natural advantages and surrounded by points of real historical interest.

Outdoor amusements, fine drives, and a beautiful and rich surrounding country, You'll find near

NASHVILLE

—the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson, the nation's second Mt. Vernon.

—the great Mammoth Cave, one of the wonders of the world, incomparable in grandeur and beauty.

—the battlegrounds of Nashville, Franklin, Fort Donelson, Murfreesboro, Chicamauga, and Missionary Ridge.

—the tomb of President Polk, two National Cemeteries.

—on every side beautiful Southern homes.

—splendid hotels, that in point of service and satisfaction, challenge comparison with any of the large hotels of the country.

This will be a splendid opportunity for business men and manufacturers to combine business with pleasure and see Nashville, with a view of establishing a plant or a branch in the city of opportunity. For any kind of information, address

NASHVILLE INDUSTRIAL BUREAU
208 Stahlman Bldg. **Nashville, Tenn.**

Saving Money for Authors
is the purpose of a handbook prepared by Frank H. Vizetelly, Associate Editor of the "STANDARD DICTIONARY." Tells many possible economies learned from long experience. Explains copyright, how to market manuscripts, etc ***"Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer."*** Cloth, 75c postpaid from **FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.**

NURSERY DISCIPLINE
"Hints on Early Education and Nursery Discipline"
12mo, cloth. 60 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

Congratulations, Pipe Smokers! DEFI Self Cleaning PIPE

Here's a pipe you can keep clean and dry without taking any time or doing any dirty work.

It means good health to you and improved flavor to any tobacco. One twist of the bowl and it's ready for another smoke. The cleaner is part of the pipe—can't be mislaid, takes no space.

It "cakes" just right.

The briar bowls used in all "Defi" Pipes are seasoned by an improved scientific secret process. "DEFI"=Superiority.

A wonderful treat for every smoker. No knocking or scraping to keep this PIPE right.

Three styles: straight, or curved stem, French briar bowl, finest solid rubber bit. Send 75c Style E; Style G $1.00; Style H, select French briar, sterling silver mounted, $1.50. The name "DEFI" is on bit and bowl.

For Christmas—Style M, genuine amber bit, beautiful silver mounting, in a handsome leather case, with holiday packing, $5.00.

"DEFI" Pipes, Dept. 5, 131 W. 31st St., New York
Correspondence from reliable dealers desired.

SELF CLEANING PIPE
PATENTED
DEFI

For Your Health

Our celebrated Royal Olive Oil Capsules are recognized as the greatest blood-maker, strength-builder, nerve-tonic and health-giver. Endorsed by physicians and hospitals. Invaluable from infancy to old age.

The purest, finest, richest Los Angeles olive oil, in soft, gelatine capsules that slip down the throat as easily as the pulp of a grape—*avoiding spoon-and-bottle bother.*

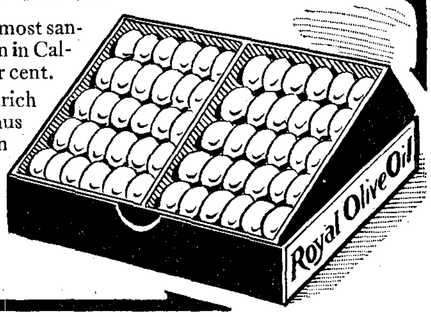
The Paris Exposition judges awarded this olive oil the gold medal over hundreds of European brands. The St. Louis Exposition awarded it the Grand Prize over hundreds of brands of foreign oil.

Royal Olive Oil Capsules

Royal Olive Oil Capsules contain an oil prest in most sanitary manner from the world's finest olives, grown in California vineyards. The nutritive value is 97 per cent. These capsules increase strength and vitality, enrich the blood and increase its germicidal power, thus preventing disease. They clear the complexion and "lubricate" perfectly the whole body machinery. A specific for constipation.

$1.00 for box of 120 capsules, delivered.
Sample box (24 capsules) 25c.

THOMAS MARTINDALE & CO.
1001 Market Street - - Philadelphia



GEM VENTILATORS FILTER THE AIR

HOME, OFFICE, FACTORY

A Necessity in every room occupied by human beings. Exclude rain, snow and dust. Adjustable to windows of varying widths. Write for folder and name of nearest dealer.

GEM VENTILATOR COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

2¢ A WEEK

100 CANDLE POWER

Makes and burns its own gas and produces a pure white, steady, safe, 100 candle power light. No wick, smoke, dirt, grease or odor.

THE "BEST" LIGHT

Lighted instantly. Over 200 styles. Agents wanted. Write for catalog

THE BEST LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

DURING 1910, 2,623,412 CHICLETS WERE SOLD EACH DAY

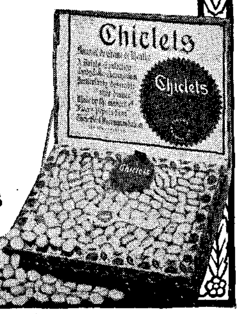
Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL

The Dainty Mint Covered Candy Coated Chewing Gum

Chiclets are the refinement of chewing gum for people of refinement. Served at swagger luncheons, teas, dinners, card parties. The only chewing gum that ever received the unqualified sanction of best society. It's the peppermint—the *true* mint.

For Sale at all the Better Sort of Stores
5¢ the Ounce and in 5¢, 10¢ and 25¢ Packets
SEN-SEN CHICLET COMPANY, METROPOLITAN TOWER, NEW YORK



regarding myself? Do they consider me a man of character and do they think me clever? I am very anxious to know." Before I could say anything in answer to this question, he continued: "I know very well that they regard me as nothing more than a boy, and as being of no consequence at all. Tell me, is not this so?" I replied that many foreigners had asked me about him—as to what kind of man he was, but that they had never exprest any opinion of their own regarding him excepting that they understood he was in the best of health. "If any wrong impression does exist regarding myself and my position at the court," continued the Emperor, "it is owing to the very conservative customs of the Chinese court. I am not expected to either say or do anything on my own initiative, consequently outsiders never hear much about me and I am regarded as being nothing more than a figurehead. I know this is so. Whenever they ask you about me in the future, just explain to them exactly what my position here is. I have plenty of ideas regarding the development of this country but you know I am not able to carry them out as I am not my own master. I don't think the Empress Dowager herself has sufficient power to alter the state of things existing in China at present, and, even if she has, she is not willing to. I am afraid it will be a long time before anything can be done toward reform."

The Emperor went on to say how nice it would be if he were allowed to travel about from place to place the same as the European monarchs, but of course such a thing was out of the question for him. I told him that several Princesses had exprest a wish to visit the St. Louis Exposition and said I thought it would be a good thing if that could be arranged as they would see for themselves the difference between their own country and customs and foreign countries and customs. The Emperor express doubts as to this permission being granted, as such a thing had never been heard of before.

The Russo-Japanese War caused intense excitement at court, of course, and as the Princess could read English and French, she was kept busy translating the news for the Empress. One day a little incident occurred which threw a flood of light upon the Emperor's attitude toward reform, and the reason for his exclusion from any real part in the government. Says the Princess:

> I was still working each day translating the various newspaper reports and telegrams relating to the war and one morning, seeing a paragraph to the effect that Kang Yu Wei (leader of the Reform Movement in China in 1898) had arrived at Singapore from Batavia, I thought it might interest Her Majesty and so translated it along with the rest. Her Majesty immediately became very much excited, which made me feel frightened, as I did not know what could be the matter. However, she explained to me that this man had caused all kinds of trouble in China, that before meeting Kang Yu Wei the Emperor had been a zealous adherent to the traditions of his ancestors but since

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

then had plainly shown his desire to introduce reforms and even Christianity into the country. "On one occasion," continued Her Majesty, "he caused the Emperor to issue instructions for the Summer Palace to be surrounded by soldiers so as to keep me prisoner until these reforms could be put into effect, but through the faithfulness of Yung Lu, a member of the Grand Council, and Yuan Shih Kai, Viceroy of Chili, I was able to frustrate the plot. I immediately proceeded to the Forbidden City, where the Emperor was then staying, and after discussing the question with him he replied that he realized his mistake and asked me to take over the reins of government and act in his stead."

(The result of this was, of course, the Edict of 1898 appointing the Empress Dowager as Regent of China.)

A REAL IRISH "PLAYBOY"

MAJOR FREDERICK RUSSELL BURNHAM has been almost everywhere a brave man dares go. Pony-express rider, Indian fighter, and army scout in our own Southwest, gold-seeker in the Klondike, and adventurer in Mexico—all these, says the New York *Herald*, has the Major been, at one time or another; and many another brave man has he met, too. But the bravest of them all, he tells us, was a pink-cheeked, smiling Irish lad who served as telegraph-operator out in the African Mashonaland, and was the first to inform his "neighbors" of the "merry Matabele strike." This was back in '93, writes the Major, and,

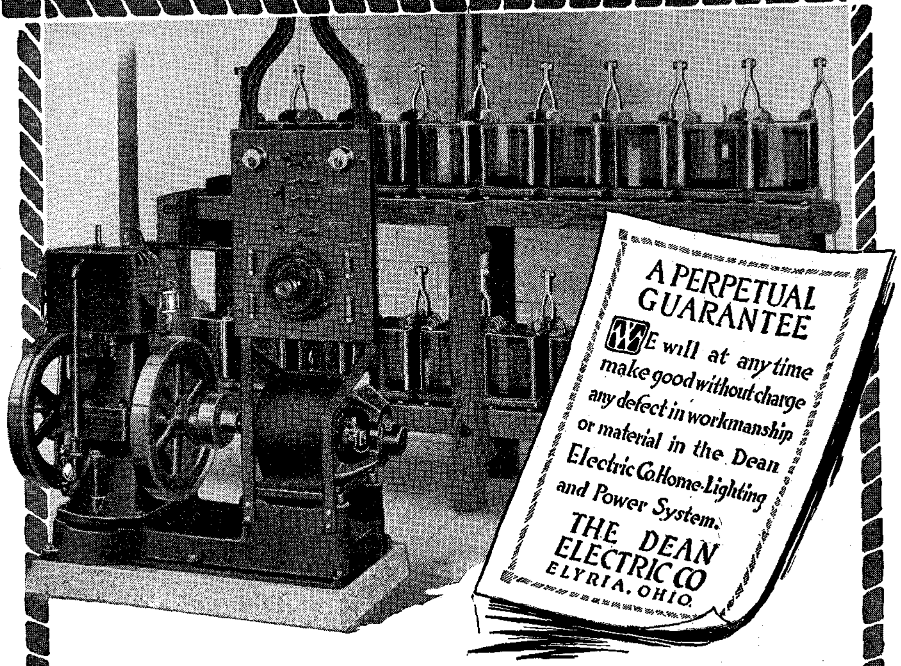
"It was news, all right, for us, who had our families out there, and who knew there weren't a thousand able-bodied men in all Mashonaland and no chance of getting troops there for weeks or months. The English are like the Americans in a good many things, and one likeness is in thinking when you have coaxed or driven natives to the reservation they are going to stay there without the aid of troops. Many an Indian massacre in the Southwest would have been averted if the troops hadn't been withdrawn too soon, and that was the way it was in Mashonaland.

"'What are you going to do?' I asked 'Little Dillon,' after we had learned all the news there was.

"'Do? I'm going to stick right here,' he replied.

"The office was full of telegrams, and each one worse than the last. The Matabeles were out. Lobengula—we called him 'Low Ben'—had taken the field himself against the white men. There were forty thousand warriors under arms, many of them with European rifles. . . . . . .

"As nearly as I can remember the nearest white settlement was about forty miles away—maybe it was fifty. But Dillon just calmly rolled a cigaret and said: 'I'm going to stick.' There was no telling when an impi of Lobengula's men might take a notion to make a raid on that telegraph station, and Dillon knew it, but he never thought of quitting. 'I've got a rifle and plenty of ammunition,' he said. 'Maybe I'll have some fun with them yet.' That


A PERPETUAL GUARANTEE
WE will at any time make good without charge any defect in workmanship or material in the Dean Electric Co. Home-Lighting and Power System.
THE DEAN ELECTRIC CO
ELYRIA, OHIO.

Electric Power and Illumination Throughout All Your Buildings

This Dean Electric Co. Home-Lighting and Power System is more than a mere lighting plant. At a very slight cost for gasoline and lubricating oil it will furnish the most perfect form of illumination at any desired point, and the reserve electrical power may be used to save time, labor and expense in operating electrical apparatus of the farm and home such as fanning mills, cream separators, water pumps, electrical fans, flat irons, sewing machines, washing machines and various adaptable motors, etc.

The Dean Electric Co. Home-Lighting and Power System

will fit into most any corner of your basement or outbuildings. Anyone can install and operate it without trouble. A few hours' operation of the engine will store up sufficient electrical energy in the "Chloride Accumulator Batteries" to furnish twenty-four hours continuous service.

This is our Perpetual Guarantee: "We will at any time make good without charge any defect in workmanship and material in The Dean Electric Co. Home-Lighting and Power System." This protects you.

Write for Our Free Catalog

Our catalog explains why we guarantee the Dean Engine to be the most reliable in performance, economical in maintenance and simple in operation. It points out the advantages of our system and enumerates the many faults we have overcome by our years of experience in this work.

The Dean Electric Co.

1006 Olive Street Elyria, Ohio

Manufacturers of Electric Apparatus, Power and Switch Boards

Londonderry Lithia Spring Water
Nashua, N. H.

Londonderry

Mineral Water

satisfies thirst, aids digestion, protects health. A delightful, palatable quality that makes it the finest of table waters. Light and pure, it clears the system of waste.

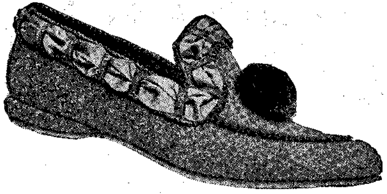
Safeguarded until it reaches you. Bottled and sealed by the most perfect of sanitary methods. Blends finely, adding zest to every drink.

Sparkling (effervescent) in three table sizes. Still (plain) in half gallon bottles.

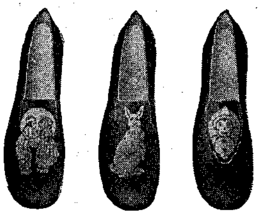
If you are so situated that you have difficulty in obtaining Londonderry locally, write us and we will see that you are supplied at once.

Londonderry Lithia Spring Water Co. **Nashua, N. H.**

COMFY
Footwear



The Peerless
A Comfy-Felt slipper trimmed with ribbon in colors to match. Very handsome and of course very "comfy."
Women's, *Black, Red, Brown, Light and Dark Gray, Purple, Wine, Old Rose, Lavender, Taupe, Pink, Wistaria, and Light Blue* . . . Price $1.50 Delivered



Picture Comfys
For Children
Dutch Kids and Rabbit . . . *Brown, Blue*
Clown . . . . . . *Red, Pink, Light Blue*
Misses' $1.25, Child's $1.10, Delivered

The Tailor-Made
Women's, *Navy Blue, Light and Dark Gray, Red, Wine, Brown and Black* . . . . Price $1.25
Men's, *Red, Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Gray* $1.50
Delivered
Send for our handsome illustrated Catalogue, No. 40, showing many new styles.

Dan'l Green Felt Shoe Co.
110-112 East 13th St., New York

Water Supply
wherever you want it at low cost from stream, pond or spring, with the
Foster High Duty Rams
Your money back if it fails. That is our written guaranty to you. Costs little, self-operating, no repairs. Write for price and FREE BOOK, containing helpful Water Supply Suggestions.
Powers Specialty Co.
2140 Trinity Bldg., New York, N. Y.

FOR A Christmas Present
GET
The Rest-U
It holds your reading just where you want it.
No eye strain—no nerve strain—no energy wasted—all your powers concentrated on your reading. It slips on or off chair or table instantly. Holds Book, Magazine or Paper. Made of metal—handsomely plated Oxidized copper or nickel. To introduce our New Location they will be sent you for $1.50 each, Postpaid. Send your orders at once direct to
The Rest-U Book Holder Co., Dept. D, Los Angeles, Cal.

was the best I could get out of him, and we had to go away and leave him there alone. . . . . . .

"Little Dillon stuck in my mind. I couldn't help thinking of him and feeling sure that I should some day run into him again—and I did. Some one must have told Dr. Jameson about his gameness, for when I went out to join the field force to which I had been attached as scout, by reason of my experience in the Southwest, who should I find there as signalman but 'Little Dillon.'"

And Little Dillon's services were needed too. For in trying to dodge a force of three or four thousand Matabeles in one place, Major Burnham led his trusty band plump up against ten thousand in another. Says the Major:

"Some of the men began to pray. All of us thought we would never see the sun rise again. I was trying my best to figure out a way of escape when Dillon spoke up.

"'What's the use of being gloomy, lads?' he said. 'I've got a story-book—let's listen to the fairy tales.' He pulled the torn leaves out of his saddle-bag and began to read aloud.

"It was 'Alice in Wonderland.' Think of it—'Alice in Wonderland' out there on the African veldt, with the hostile Zulus all around us!

"You may not believe it, but it brought the tears to the eyes of every one of us, rough adventurers tho most of us were. It was the picture of home—of the English homes they knew—that Alice's wonderful adventures brought up in the minds of my companions. I wasn't so familiar with the story, but the spirit of it caught me, too, and I thought of my mother and my own home, and my brothers and sisters as they were when I was a little boy, while 'Little Dillon' rode up and down our little line, reading in his clear, boyish voice, with just a touch of brogue.

"About the Dormouse and the Duchess he read, and the Mad Hatter and the Queen of Hearts and the White Rabbit and the Walrus and the Carpenter—all that delightful nonsense that all the little children love and that every man who has a heart of a child left in him loves yet. And those grown-up men, rough settlers and pioneers and fighting men like myself, sat there on their horses and let the tears roll down their cheeks while 'Little Dillon' read the foolish story to them. We were all little boys again, out there on the veldt, with the Matabeles all around us.

"He finished the book, 'Little Dillon' did, with the sun getting lower and lower and the Matabeles beginning to creep in a little closer here and there in the black, menacing circle around us. Then he dropt the book back into his saddle-bag and began to sing.

"'Who Killed Cock Robin?'—that was Little Dillon's song. It was a boyhood memory, I suppose, brought up by the fairy tale he had been reading, but he didn't have to remember very far back at that. 'Who Killed Cock Robin?' I can see him yet, his pink cheeks just a little pale, his curly hair, tousled and falling over his forehead. . . . I can close my eyes and hear him, his sweet, high tenor voice, as he sang:

N
NW NE
W E
SW SE
S

Proving Safety and Profit For Divided Risk Real Estate Investments

What our clients *say* of our Five-lot, Five-town, Divided Risk plan of investing in Pacific Northwestern town lots *proves* every claim we have ever made for the *safety* and *desirability* of this investment.

You can ask no stronger endorsement than the testimony of hundreds of men who *know* they have made large profits in buying from us an "allotment" of *five-lots, one in each of five selected Pacific Northwestern towns.*

We will send you such proof if you will write us. Also complete information regarding this unique, *secured* real estate investment.

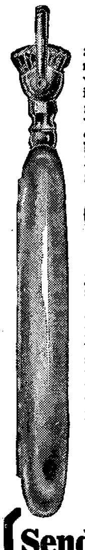
Moderate prices,—terms convenient to the man of moderate means. No interest; we pay all taxes.

We invite your investigation.

Competent Salesmen May Arrange to Represent Us in Their Districts

Northwest Townsite Company
310 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Startling
WATCH OFFER



Read—a Watch Offer Without Parallel.
Here is your opportunity to get a watch of the highest quality at the rock bottom price—the same price that even the wholesale jeweler must pay. The genuine Burlington Special—a watch with nineteen jewels, guaranteed to keep perfect time, unexcelled in workmanship and design, is now offered to you direct, on this great offer. No need to pay exorbitant trust prices for a first class timepiece. The Burlington Special challenges the world, and is guaranteed to satisfy you.

OurGreatOffer
Get our catalog and pick out just the watch that you want. We will send it to you **on approval.** No deposit or C. O. D. to us whatever. See for yourself that everything we say about the Burlington Special is absolutely true. Satisfy yourself that it is the greatest watch value you ever saw. Test it in every way—satisfy yourself that it is just the watch that you want. If it does not satisfy you in every way, send it back and we will pay the express. Or if it proves satisfactory keep it and pay the rock bottom price; either cash or on the easiest kind of payments

$2.50 a Month Yes, you can pay for the genuine Burlington Special at $2.50 a month. Think of it. *You may carry this superb watch,* guaranteed to be of the highest grade and fully jeweled, and pay for it at $2.50 a month.

Send No Money Do not send us a penny. We want you to **be convinced** that we are sincere in this great offer. Just send us a postal or a letter and we will send you a handsome new watch book that explains all about our startling offer and tells you all about the wonderful Burlington Special.

Why? We will not knuckle down to selling systems among dealers nor enter into quiet agreements to kill competition, so we are making this tremendous and unprecedented offer direct to the pubic on a watch that is unexcelled, and no trust or dealers under contract can stop us. We have entered into this fight and we are bound to win out.

Watch Book FREE! Get our big Free Watch Book. It will tell you the inside facts about the watch business and *fully explain our position in the watch trade.* Every one who ever expects to own a watch should get this book. It is absolutely free and prepaid. Send us your name and address on a postal or letter and let me send you the great watch book. Better get your name registered while we are making this great, special introductory offer.

BURLINGTON WATCH CO.
Dept. 2378 19th Ave. & Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

And all the birds fell to sighing and sobbing
When they heard the bells toll for poor Cock
Robin.

"We were facing death, you understand—sure death, we thought it was—and here was 'Little Dillon' singing that simple little old nursery rime and we sitting there, crying like children, not from fear, but because it made us think of the ones we loved whom we would never see again.

"Just about that time I saw the Matabeles were making preparations to attack, and I thought of a plan. It was simple enough—I'd seen it worked on the Indians in Arizona. If we could make a feint at the enemy's front and then, as they massed to meet us, double back quickly enough, we might find a weak spot in their line that we could get through. There were hills all about us, but there was one gully that led up into the back country. I decided that if we were to escape at all it must be by that route. So we rode along the front of the impi that was preparing to attack upon that side as if we were going to attack. They massed up in front of us, and as soon as I thought they had thinned out enough near the gully I gave the word and we wheeled and rode like mad for the weak spot. We got through—the Matabeles are very bad marksmen. We killed a few natives and one of our horses was hit, but we outran them easily once we were through the ranks."

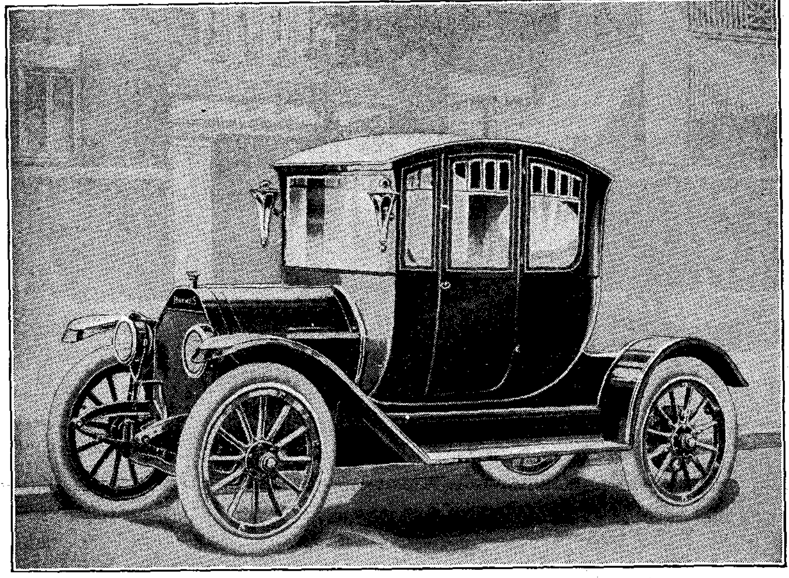
Right afterward, Burnham, with Major Wilson, Dillon, and some thirty-five others crossed the river "right into Lobengula's camp." It was, of course, a desperate undertaking, the Major tells us, and:

"We knew it was death to every one of us, from the moment the reenforcements we were expecting failed to arrive by sunrise. The Matabeles began to attack at daybreak. They forced us back, back into the bush before they had us surrounded. A horse fell as we were retreating.

"'Some one cut the saddle-pockets off that horse—they're full of cartridges!' cried Major Wilson. We were retreating, mind you, and the dying horse was yards in our rear. It was 'Little Dillon' who broke from our ranks, knife in hand, and ran back, straight toward the approaching Zulus. They told us afterward they thought he had gone mad and was going to attack the whole impi single-handed. As calmly as if the bullets were not flying about him he cut the saddle-bags, with their precious ammunition, from the dying animal and sauntered—that is exactly the word—sauntered back to rejoin us. His smile was as merry and his cheek as red as ever, and the same little curl hung down on his forehead.

"That was the last I saw of 'Little Dillon,' for it was just as we reached the bush that Major Wilson sent me out, with two others, on the forlorn hope of trying to reach the main column and bring them up. We reached them, but it was too late. It was six weeks before we could get back to where lay the bones of Major Wilson and his men—and 'Little Dillon.'

"Weeks after that Lobengula's son, whom we at last captured, told us how, when the white men's ammunition was gone, one of them stood up and began to sing, and the rest all joined in and sang



Beautiful HAYNES Cars

FOR nearly twenty years the Haynes has had all the sturdiness, engine-excellence and superior construction that the best automobile experience and skill could command. And now for 1912 we have added grace of lines and beauty of finish and equipment not surpassed by *any* automobile at any price.

Haynes Model 21 Colonial Coupe has scored a triumph since its introduction a month ago. It will be one of the most popular cars on American boulevards this winter. Haynes Newport and Berlin limousines reflect *character* in every detail.

All Haynes enclosed bodies are *positively* interchangeable with Haynes touring bodies. Model 21 Colonial Coupe for this winter and the same chassis with a roomy 5-passenger touring body for next summer makes an ideal combination at a price only slightly higher than the Coupe alone.

The Haynes for 1912 offers a complete line of body types, on our two standard chasses: Model 21, 40-h. p., 4½x5½ motor, 120 in. wheel base; Model Y, 50-60-h. p., 5x5½ motor, 127½ inch wheel base. Prices $2100 to $3900 fully equipped.

Write for 1912 Haynes catalogue, and name of our dealer nearest you. Address

HAYNES AUTOMOBILE CO., Dept. D, Kokomo, Indiana
1715 Broadway, NEW YORK
1702 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO

Write 600 Words with One Dip

Why use ordinary pens—with the never-ending dip-dip-dip, when you can have the same style of pen—stub, fine, or any grade between—that will write 600 words with one dip—at the same cost?

$1.50 per Gross

One Dip Pens

One Dip Pens make every penholder in your office virtually a fountain pen, at no extra cost.

Send 10c. with Your Dealer's Name for Sample Package.

ONE DIP PEN CO.
312 Courtland St. BALTIMORE, MD.

$1.00 STOP FRETTING
OVER YOUR XMAS PRESENTS

The most desirable, most suitable, and least expensive of all CORRECT GIFTS is a dainty

"LENOX" Combination Xmas Box

Sent to any address prepaid and insured for ONE DOLLAR

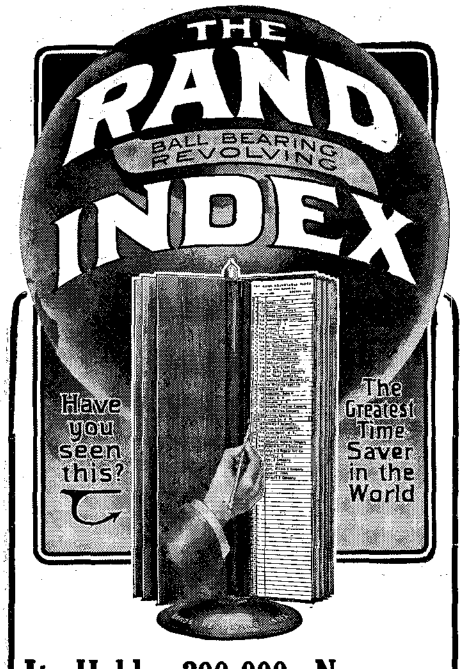
Contents of Box designed for MEN:
(1) 3 pairs 6 months guaranteed "Lenox" Hose, choice Black, Tan, Navy, Gray, - - - Value $1.00
(2) Beautiful "Lenox" All Silk Flowing-End "Four in Hand" Tie to match, - - - Value .50
(3) 1 pair of guaranteed quality Suspenders, Value .25

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR. Total Value $1.75

Contents of Box designed for WOMEN:
(1) 3 pairs 6 months guaranteed "Lenox" Satin Finished Lisle Hose, Black or Tan, - - Value $1.00
(2) 3 beautiful corner embroidered Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs of superior quality, Value .75

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR. Total Value $1.75

Don't forget to state the size and shades desired.
We refer to Dun's, Bradstreet's, or any bank in N. Y. City
LENOX SILK WORKS, Dept. 24, 5 W. 31st St., New York
We need good Agents.

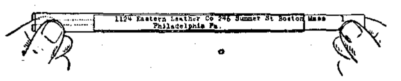


It Holds 200,000 Names—200 Visible at Every Glance

This convenient, ready reference device is the solution of indexing large lists of names. It is adapted to every business—to the factory, the office, banks, retail stores, for professional men, and every indexing use.

John Wanamaker uses a 200,000 name RAND Index in the credit department of his Philadelphia store. The Bell Telephone Co., National Tube Co., Standard Oil Co., and hundreds of other large and small firms also prevent errors and save time with the RAND Index. You can use it profitably in *your* business.

The names are interchangeable. 100 on each leaf place 200 before the eye at all times—other groups are turned to instantly. Each name is held in a celluloid tube protected like a picture under glass.

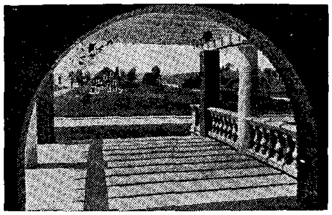

1124 Eastern Leather Co 246 Summer St Boston Mass
Philadelphia Pa.

Let Us Show You How to Save Money by Time-Saving Devices

The RAND Index and other Time-Savers we manufacture will pay their cost in a few months in your office—prevent errors, eliminate unnecessary labor, and increase the efficiency of your organization 100%. Just send for fully descriptive catalog *now*.

TIME SAVER CO., Dept. R
234-236 Congress St. Boston, Mass.
The Rand Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Philipse Manor
A Mile on the Hudson



TODAY—PHILIPSE MANOR is a Residence Development, with room for over four hundred country homes—all overlooking the BROAD EXPANSE of the HUDSON RIVER at its most beautiful point.
A PLACE—Where in fact from the start the object has been to create a Residence Section of the VERY HIGHEST CLASS, confined, as far as the real efforts of the Company could do so, to such people as would make congenial neighbors. Every improvement installed *NOW*—not promised—and houses built by days' labor can also be had. 5 per cent Mortgage terms.
WITHIN ELECTRIC ZONE—25 miles from Grand Central Station, a mile from Tarrytown, but also Philipse Manor Station on the property. REMEMBER—a MILE FRONT ON THE RIVER. Photos supplied.

Offices at Philipse Manor White Plains
Cooley & West Inc. Telephone Murray Hill 4430 331 Madison Ave., N. Y
Offices at Mount Vernon New Rochelle

'God Save the Queen.' I like to think that it was 'Little Dillon' who led them.

"He lies up on the mountain now, by the tomb of our great chief, Cecil Rhodes—'Little Dillon,' the bravest boy I ever knew."

THE "JIM DUMPS" DISPELLER OF THE SENATE

PRIOR to the advent of Vice-President Sherman in the Senate, that august body of legislators was about as coolly formal a proposition as was the recent cold snap in the Northwest. Senators approached the daily sessions as if they had been funeral-bound, and anybody with a human emotion in his system jammed it tightly behind the Senatorial doors before entering. For in the United States Senate, even Theodore Roosevelt's strenuous disposition seemed to undergo a taming change. But not so "Sunny Jim," as Mr. James Schoolcraft Sherman from boyhood days has been popularly called; such things were not in his line at all, and just for a good start, writes James Hay, Jr., in the New York *Tribune:*

"The first thing he did was to blow into the Senate-chamber wearing a sack coat—a gray sack coat, a sack coat of homespun, unbuttoned and flying loose. He breezed right into the frock-coated assemblage, ran up the steps of the dais, whacked the gavel on the desk, and spread out his face in a 30-horse-power grin, which being translated meant:

"I know this is pretty sudden; but it goes with me."

Previous to that one or two Senators, slapping precedent in the face, had worn sack coats in the summer-time as a tribute to the heat; but Sunny Jim did it in the winter, without a shadow of excuse, and, worst of all, as presiding officer. Senators talked about it for a week—and finally began to appear in sack coats themselves.

A few days after the Vice-President began his duties of overseeing the dismal actions of the Senate, a new reading clerk from the House appeared at the main door of the Senate and, in the customary language, began to report that the House had passed a certain bill. Instead of making the announcement short, however, he spun it out with a flow of unnecessary language. The lawmakers were silent, dignified, full of glacier-dust, snow, and frost. When he had finished, Sherman said in tones audible throughout the chamber:

"All right, Deary."

Whereupon, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts shot a new dose of driven snow into his arteries, and Bacon of Georgia sank into an icelike trance. No such whimsicality had ever before shocked the cold calm of that uplifted body. While Sherman laughed, the Senators sat appalled, incredulous, and ashamed.

Bailey of Texas, one of the champion long-distance talkers among his fellows, spoke the whole of one day on a subject in which he was much interested. The following morning another Senator rose and, addressing the Chair, inquired:

"Has the Senator from Texas, Mr. Bailey, elaborated his views on this matter?"

"I believe," said Sherman in mock

No2 L.C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co. No2

Little Things that Make a Big Winner

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

(*BALL-BEARING, LONG-WEARING*)

Typebar ball-bearings made like a watch. *Carriage*, to move at a feather touch and stand at any point, unshakeable. *Escapement*, lightning swift, in its get-away from the operator's nimble fingers. *Touch*, smooth, easy, with snappy response. *Shift-key* lightened to one-third ordinary pressure.

Careful, painstaking application to such fine details of construction have given you a typewriter that gets *big results* and does satisfactory work—all kinds of it—without a bit of fuss or needless effort.

Your stenographers will like the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter because it enables them to do better work, do it easier, and do more of it. You'll want it, yourself, for the same reasons and also because, on account of the ball-bearings throughout, it keeps in better order and gives much longer service.

Send for "Another Decision by Experts" telling how the Savage Arms Company chose a typewriter equipment.

L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER CO.
Branches in all large cities
Head Office for Domestic and Foreign Business, Syracuse, N. Y., U. S. A.

Your Money—Is It Well Invested?

We believe with a recent writer on investments that:

"The *investment of money* is a banker's business. When the average man has funds to invest, whether he be a business man or a pure investor, he should consult some experienced and reliable investment banker, just as he would consult a doctor or lawyer if he were in need of medical or legal advice."

In our financial columns, pages 1008 to 1011, will be found announcements of the leading banking houses. For years we have exercised scrupulous care in the financial advertisers admitted to these columns.

Many of these houses maintain special bureaus of information and advice for prospective investors. If you have only a small sum to invest, do not hesitate to write. We can assure you that you will receive exactly the same service as the large investor.

The Literary Digest

gravity, "that the Senator from Texas nearly got started yesterday."

Kidding the Senators! That's what that was, and it had never been done before. It was as much of a sacrilege as playing "Always in the Way" at a wedding ceremony.

Some days later a Senator made a point of order, complaining that he could not hear what was being said in the chamber.

"The Chair will be glad to rule on all points of order," responded Sherman, smiling; "but the Chair can not be expected to rule on the ability of one Senator to hear or on the ability of another Senator to talk out loud." Then, turning to one of the clerks at the desk, he remarked, "I'm not an eye, ear, and throat specialist."

When the thermometer imprest on the people of Washington last July that the mercury could go past the 100° mark day after day, the heat in the Senate-chamber became oppressive. Senators, unrelieved by their frequent doses of the glacier-dust medicine, not to mention the cool water in the cloak-rooms, could not keep cool even when they wielded palm-leaf fans. One morning, upon assembling, they saw that Sunny Jim had had placed on his desk an electric fan, trained so that it put its breeze on him all the time. It was cool; but it was an innovation, something like putting steam heat into the Egyptian pyramids. Nobody had ever dreamed such a thing was possible. It was contrary to all precedent. It was too human! Senators had flattered themselves that they had no need of electric fans, mere modern inventions. But Sherman smiled happily and seemed unreasonably comfortable.

A few days later, after the old Senators had whispered and conferred with all the deliberation called for by a revolutionary measure, two big electric fans were installed in this chamber of precedents for the benefit of all Senators.

In addition to the fan, Sunny Jim had a cold-air ventilator installed under his desk, thereby shattering another rule.

But it was in regard to the "morning hour" that the apostle of hustle and bustle gave the Senators a genuine sunstroke. The morning hour is that time immediately after the convening of the Senate, when Senators present formally to the Senate all petitions, memorials, resolutions, and bills that have been sent to them by their constituents. Before Sherman's rise to power, the Vice-President had always waited with Joblike patience for each old Senator to fish around in his desk for his papers before rising to his feet. But not Sherman! If a Senator was not on his feet, with papers in hand and words in mouth, his chance was lost, and some other man was recognized. It was touch and go, a sort of right-off-the-bat business, smacking of worldly haste and the flash-methods of the House, where time is always a precious commodity.

At first the Senators fumed and fretted. They were not accustomed to being goaded, pushed, and jostled. Their idea was that a Senator, stiffened by the cold recipe and sitting in a chamber where formality and politeness made haste impossible, had all day for his own business if he wanted it. But at last they saw that much time was saved, and now they declare that Sherman's handling of the morning hour is superb.

SECURITY TRUST BOND
CONTRACT BOND
AGAWAM BOND
COUPON BOND
STANDARD BOND
GOVERNMENT BOND
ROMAN BOND
Bankers Bond
THE AMERICAN WRITING PAPER Co.
TRADE-MARK-WATER MARK
REGISTERED
Look for the "Eagle A" Water-mark
It's a Good Habit

Have Stationery of Uniform Quality

Year In and Year Out

Your products have a standard of quality. So have your raw materials. You buy and sell on specification.

On all sides things are ***standardized*** with but one possible exception—***your business stationery.***

It is as important to standardize the paper with which you do business, as it is to strike a quality standard for your manufactured goods.

Do not allow the quality of your stationery to change every time you change Printers or Lithographers. Standardize it. Specify the paper you want. Use it for all your business forms, year in and year out. This insures stationery of a uniform, unvarying quality.

By no other means can you so effectually standardize your stationery as by adopting a Bond Paper with the "Eagle A" Trade-Mark Water-Mark.

"Eagle A" Bond Papers offer you the widest selection in quality, color and finish. And each is Water-Marked with the "Eagle A" as a guarantee of the utmost paper-value which only the economic manufacturing conditions of Twenty-Nine Mills makes possible.

To standardize your stationery to the utmost of efficiency;—
To use a Bond Paper which will lend dignity and prestige to your firm and its transactions;—
In short, to have stationery which is really an asset to your business—specify

COUPON BOND

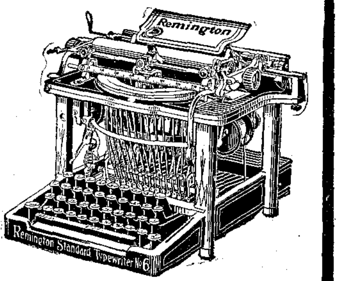
(Fac-Simile Water-Mark)

The De Luxe Business Paper

The real significance of "Eagle A" Water-Mark Quality is evidenced in this paper.
Business men whose pride of name, and pride in product are reflected in their stationery have preferred COUPON BOND for over fifteen years.
Send for our Portfolio of Specimen Business Forms—today.

Your Printer or Lithographer handles "Eagle A" Bond Papers. Ask him to show you samples.

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER COMPANY (*29 Mills*) 25 Main St., Holyoke, Mass.



"A Machine a Minute"

That was the Remington announcement several weeks ago. This remarkable sale, breaking all records in typewriter history, is the direct result of the constantly growing fame and tremendous popularity of the Remington Visible Models. **In selling these latest Remingtons, previous models were accepted in part payment.** We saw our opportunity for a "Home Run," and put in a bid with the Remington people for the turned in machines. **We got them at an unheard of low figure,** and are thus enabled to **offer a limited number** of the finest selected

No. 6 REMINGTONS for $27.00 ! !

Think of it! Remington No. 6 model at a price never heard of before! The world's standard! The typewriter you always wanted! The machine that always sold for $100.00! The best built machine of its day and now the best rebuilt! Little used when we got them. Now thoroughly reconstructed, realigned, readjusted, **they perform like new.** Refinished and renickeled, **they look like new.**

Absolutely and Fully Guaranteed

Like the brand new machine as to quality, efficiency, workmanship. They bear our trademark! The white hand under "Factory Rebuilt." That trademark protects you. The standing of the company back of it says **the guarantee is absolutely good.**

How to Get One of Them ! !

Sign attached coupon and mail at once. No obligation—no expense to you. We will mail you full particulars concerning our **FREE TRIAL** proposition. First come first served, of course. **Offer holds good only while limited supply lasts.**

MAIL COUPON TO-DAY! ! !

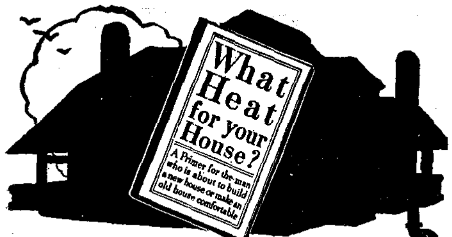
American Writing Machine Company
345 BROADWAY - - NEW YORK

American Writing Machine Company,
345 Broadway, New York (25)

Please send me full particulars concerning Free Trial Offer of Remington Typewriter for $27 00, without any obligation or expense on my part, as advertised in "Literary Digest."

Name ....

Address ....


What Heat for your House?
A Primer for the man who is about to build a new house or make an old house comfortable

What a comfort it is to have a Pierce Boiler in your cellar, capable of producing all the heat your house requires—able to meet the coldest weather—and still demanding but little attention and consuming but little fuel.

No dust, no germs, no drudgery with a Pierce Steam or Hot Water equipment—just a twelve or twenty-four hour adjustment and clean, healthy heat, uniform all over the house.

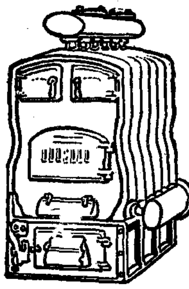
Certainly the housewife should select the heating equipment because she is the chief sufferer from an ineffective system.

Let us send you our Heat Primer,

"What Heat for Your House?"

It is simply written and covers the whole house-heating problem. After reading it you can intelligently discuss the subject with your steam-fitter and be sure of getting a perfect heating outfit.

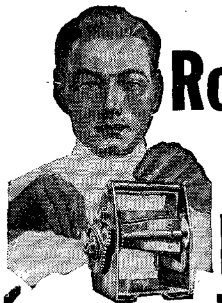
Pierce Boilers and Radiators



There is a Pierce Boiler exactly suited to your needs. This is the "American"—one of 200 styles.

Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co., 254 James St., Syracuse, N.Y.

Showrooms in Principal Cities



USE THE Rotastrop For 10 Days FREE

Sharpens Any Razor in 2 Seconds

Write at once for the 10 Day Free Trial Offer we are making on this scientific stropping machine—use it 10 days, if you don't like it return it to us. Sharpens both sides of any safety or ordinary blade at same time. 72 stroppings in 2 seconds. Simply drop in the blade and turn the handle.

A Most Useful Christmas Gift

A gift to delight every man—the most practical present you could find; used every day; guarantees a delightful shave; makes safety razor blades last for months. Don't fail to write today for free book and **Special Christmas Free Trial Offer.**

BURKE MFG. CO. Dept. 2378 Dayton, Ohio

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Immense.—SHE—"What fine large eyes Edith's husband has."

HE—"I never noticed it. You must have been present when he received her dressmaker's bill."—*Boston Transcript.*

Might Lose a Patient.—OLD DOCTOR—(who has been gossiping for three-quarters of an hour)—"Well, well, I must be going. I've got to visit an old lady in a fit."—*Punch.*

For a Quietus.—QUIET-SPOKEN CUSTOMER—"You keep everything for the piano, don't you?"

SALESMAN—"Yes, sir. We do, sir."

QUIET-SPOKEN CUSTOMER—"Give me an ax!"—*Puck.*

He Won.—VOX POPULI—"Do you think you've boosted your circulation by giving a year's subscription for the biggest potato raised in the county?"

THE EDITOR—"Mebbe not; but I got four barrels of samples."—*Chicago News.*

His Idea.—MR. HOMEBODY—"I see you keep copies of all the letters you write to your wife. Do you do it to avoid repeating yourself?"

MR. FARAWAY—"No. To avoid contradicting myself."—*New York Globe.*

Proved.—ORATOR—"I thought your paper was friendly to me?"

EDITOR—"So it is. What's the matter?"

ORATOR—"I made a speech at the dinner last night, and you didn't print a line of it."

EDITOR—"Well, what further proof do you want?"—*London Opinion.*

Reassuring.—NEWED—"Did the grocer have the nerve to tell you these eggs were fresh?"

MRS. NEWEDDD—"Yes, dear! I understood him to say they were right from the incubator."—*Boston Transcript.*

Natural.—"You've been making speeches all through the corn belt," said the political manager; "do you notice any result?"

"Yes," answered the spellbinder; "my voice has become quite husky."—*Chicago Tribune.*

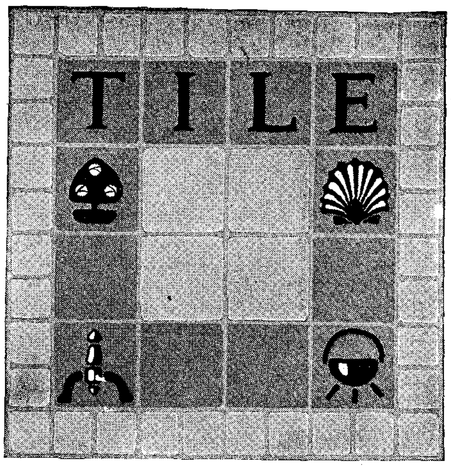
Not His Genus.—MRS. B.—"Take my advice, my dear, don't become the wife of a genius."

MYRTLE—"But—I thought you had always been ideally happy with your husband?"

"Yes, I—er—I have."—*Life.*

A Hit at Last.—"And so this is the end," said the hero, as he bent over the form of the dying heroine, while the orchestra played soft, sad music.

"Thank heaven for that!" exclaimed a pathetic voice from the gallery.—*London Tit-Bits.*

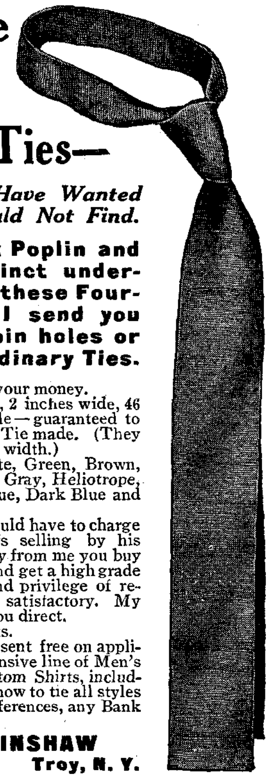


Tiled floors and walls in the kitchen

That cool, clean, inviting effect noticed so much in the kitchens of Europe, is due to the plentiful use of tile. Tile practically lasts forever, is absolutely sanitary and lends itself to the most inviting color schemes. Americans do not use it because they have a false idea of its cost.

Our booklet, "Tiles for the Kitchen and Laundry," corrects this false idea and tells some wonderfully interesting things about tile for both sanitary and decorative purposes. We have three other booklets: "Tile for the Bathroom," "Tiles for Fireplaces," "Tiles on the Porch Floor," which we send free to home builders. You would do well to read them before perfecting your plans.

The Associated Tile Manufacturers
1219 Seventh Avenue Beaver Falls, Pa.



Send Me $1.00 for Two Ties—

The Kind You Have Wanted to Buy and Could Not Find.

Made from Silk Poplin and with the distinct understanding that these Four-in-Hand Ties I send you will not show pin holes or wrinkle like ordinary Ties.

If they do I will return your money.

They are silk Poplin, 2 inches wide, 46 inches long. Reversible—guaranteed to outlast any high-priced Tie made. (They are also made in 1½ inch width.)

Made in Black, White, Green, Brown, Red, Cerise, Old Rose, Gray, Heliotrope, Light Blue, Medium Blue, Dark Blue and Purple.

The regular dealer would have to charge $1.00 for these Scarfs selling by his methods. When you buy from me you buy direct and save money and get a high grade article every time. And privilege of returning if not entirely satisfactory. My business is done with you direct.

I do not employ agents.

My catalogue will be sent free on application, showing my extensive line of Men's Furnishing Goods, Custom Shirts, including a diagram showing how to tie all styles of men's neckwear. References, any Bank in Troy.

C. G. CLEMINSHAW
289 River St. Troy, N. Y.

Going One Better.—" We surprized all our friends by getting married."

" Good enough. Now surprize 'em by staying married."—*Washington Herald.*

All Clean—" Madam, can I sell you a vacuum-cleaner? "

" No, sir; we haven't got any vacuums in this house that need cleaning."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Lifelike.—ARTIST—" This is my painting, ' Youth in the Melon Patch.' "

CRITIC.—" But where are the melons? "

ARTIST—" What a foolish question ! "—*Toledo Blade.*

Exposed.—SHE—" Anyhow, you must admit he is a well-read man. Did you notice his knowledge of Aristotle? "

HE—" I did, and if you want my candid opinion, I don't believe he's ever been there."—*Sketch.*

Corroborated. — " Madam," remarked the weary wayfarer with the bandaged eye, " I was not always as you see me now."

" I know it," replied the stern-visaged woman at the back door. " The last time you were here you had on a deaf-and-dumb sign."—*Puck.*

Slight Error.—The aviator's wife was taking her first trip with her husband in his airship. " Wait a minute, George," she said. " I'm afraid we will have to go down again."

" What's wrong? " asked her husband.

" I believe I have dropt one of the pearl buttons off my jacket. I think I can see it glistening on the ground."

" Keep your seat, my dear," said the aviator, " that's Lake Erie."—*Youngstown Telegram.*

No Need of It.—One day Mark Twain was being shaved by a very talkative barber and was forced to listen to many of his anecdotes.

The barber had to strop his razor, and when he was ready, brush in hand, to commence again, he asked:

" Shall I go over it again? "

" No, thanks," drawled Mark. " It's hardly necessary. I think I can remember every word."—*Everybody's.*

Nothing Extraordinary.—A native of Germany was visiting an American friend in New York, and the latter bethought himself to take his guest on a visit to Niagara Falls.

The American, accustomed to bursts of wonderment and enthusiasm, was not a little astonished to see his Teutonic friend stand and gaze stolidly minute after minute upon that roaring cataract, without evincing the faintest sign of emotion.

Finally, unable any longer to conceal his chagrin and disappointment, the American turned to his companion and asked: " Don't you think that's a wonderful sight ! "

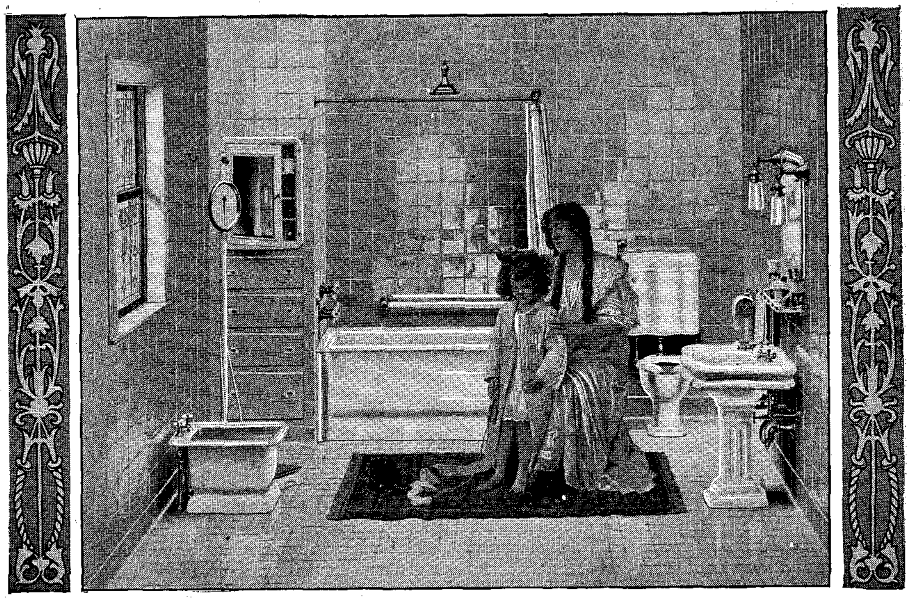
" Vot? " asked the Dutchman.

" Why, that gigantic body of water pouring over that lofty precipice."

The German stood for a few seconds longer, until he got that idea digested, then looked up blankly and asked:

" Vell, vot's to hinder it? "—*Everybody's Magazine.*

"Standard" GUARANTEED PLUMBING FIXTURES



YOUR BATHROOM equipment should be selected with the same thought as you give to the design of the house itself. Sanitary assurance, attractive designs and long service are all serious considerations. Every bathroom should be beautiful as well as serviceable. No equipment offers so complete and satisfactory a solution of every phase of the bathroom problem as **"Standard"** plumbing fixtures.

Genuine **"Standard"** fixtures for the Home and for School, Office Buildings, Public Institutions, etc., are identified by the Green and Gold Label with the exception of baths bearing the Red and Black Label, which, while of the first quality of manufacture, have a slightly thinner enameling, and thus meet the requirements of those who demand **"Standard"** quality at less expense. *All* **"Standard"** *fixtures with care will last a lifetime.* And, no fixture is genuine *unless it bears the guarantee label.*

Send for a copy of our beautiful catalog "Modern Bathrooms." It will prove of invaluable assistance in the planning of your bathroom, kitchen or laundry. Many model rooms are illustrated, costing from $78 to $600. This valuable book is sent for 6 cents postage.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Dept. 35. PITTSBURGH, PA.

New York, 35 W. 31st St.; Chicago, 415 Ashland Block; Philadelphia, 1128 Walnut St.; Toronto, Can., 59 Richmond St., E.; Pittsburgh, 106 Sixth St.: St. Louis, 100 N. Fourth St.; Nashville, 315 Tenth Ave., So.; New Orleans, Baronne and St. Joseph Sts.; Montreal, Can., 215 Coristine Bldg.; Boston, John Hancock Bldg.; Louisville, 319-23 W. Main St.; Cleveland, 648 Huron Road, S. E.; Hamilton, Can., 20-28 Jackson St., W.; London, 53 Holborn Viaduct, E. C.; Houston, Tex., Preston and Smith Sts.; San Francisco, Metropolis Bank Bldg.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg.; Toledo, Ohio, 311-321 Erie St.; Fort Worth, Tex., Front and Jones Sts.

Wanamaker's

Christmas Catalog is Ready

Wonderful Christmas merchandise, and 1000 toys and games. Let the Kiddies see the pictures and you'll know instantly what will please them most.

Over 50 pages of our General Winter Catalog are devoted to Christmas suggestions. Ask for that, too.

Both are free on request.

Write us today: "Send Christmas Catalog No. 39."

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York

WHITE VALLEY GEMS

See Them BEFORE Paying! These gems are chemical white sapphires—**LOOK like Diamonds.** Stand acid and fire diamond tests. So hard they easily scratch a file and **will cut glass.** Brilliancy guaranteed 25 years. All mounted in 14K **solid gold diamond mountings.** Will send you any style ring, pin or stud for examination—all charges prepaid—**no money in advance.** Write today for free illustrated booklet, special prices & ring measure

WHITE VALLEY GEM CO., 772 **Saks Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana**

School, Class, Frat-Pins

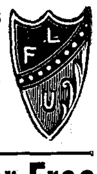
Emblems for All Societies

Catalog on Request

Special Designs Made to Order

WINSHIP & CO.

705 L Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.



TRY This $3 Dorchester Razor Free

"505" Special for Self Shavers.

Send no money, we will send razor by mail postage paid on 15 days' trial, and if you find it entirely satisfactory and the best razor you ever used send us $1.50 our introductory price on our celebrated "505" Special $3.00 Razor. If not satisfied return by mail and you are under no obligations to us. Remember, the value is in the blade—no fancy trimmings, built to meet all requirements of a perfect razor, **not found in safeties for self shavers.** Made from hand forged razor steel, oil tempered, hollow ground, round or square point, finely balanced black handle, with absolute guarantee—sold on its merit. Send name, occupation and permanent post office address to **DORCHESTER & CO.,** Dept. 9, 219 S. Dearborn St., **Chicago, Ill.**

I am the Original Fireless Cooker Man.

Rapid FIRELESS COOKERS

Reduce the Cost of Living

It's an actual fact that my Fireless Cooker saves 75% of your fuel bills, 75% of your time and worry, it cooks your food 75% better and you will never keep house again without one, once you have tried it. I am the Original Fireless Cooker Man. I sold 30,000 Fireless Cookers last year. Nearly every cooker sold brings me from one to four customers—friends of the first customers.

Special Price Proposition On 10,000 Cookers

Just now I am going to make a special price proposition on 10,000 lot of my Cookers to further introduce them into new localities. You'll be surprised and delighted at the low, direct figure I will quote you on just the cooker you want right from the factory.

Don't you want to write a postal today for this proposition? Remember my Cookers are the latest improved, most up-to-date cookers on the market. Mine is the old, original, genuine, Rapid Fireless Cooker.

Sold on 30 days' free home test. Order one of my Cookers, use it in your home for a full month, then decide whether you want to keep it or not.

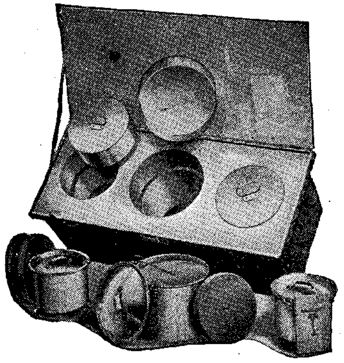
My motto is Low Prices and Quick Sales.

My Rapid Cooker is the cleanest, most sanitary Cooker made. No pads or cloth lining. All metal, easily kept clean, and with proper care will last a lifetime. Beautifully finished cases with dust proof tops.

Send for catalogue and full description, together with special price. Also, I will send you recipe book of 125 different dishes to be cooked in my Rapid Cooker.

Remember my Cooker Roasts, Bakes, Fries, Boils, Steams and Stews any and all kinds of food most *deliciously*. Answer this advertisement and get full particulars.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL COMPANY, Dept. 250, Detroit, Mich.



A SHETLAND PONY for the Children's Christmas!

Hilarious happiness greets these lovable little fellows everywhere. Your boy or girl would have the time of their childhood with one of our "Shelties." And the physical benefit is *immense*. **We ship for Xmas.** *Write for book and full particulars.*

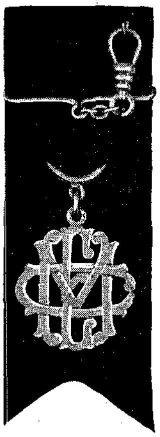
DUNLAP PONY CO.
16 Spring Street Greenfield, Ohio

Daus Tip Top Duplicator

HAVE YOU GOT ONE ?

We mean a **DAUS TIP-TOP DUPLICATOR,** with **"Dausco" Oiled Linen Back** negative roll, that ideal assistant, always ready when you want to quickly make **100 Copies** from Pen Written and **50 Copies** from Typewritten Original. Complete Duplicator costs **$5,** but we don't want your money until you are satisfied that it is all right, so if you are interested just write to send it on **10 Days' Trial Without Deposit.**

FELIX P. DAUS DULPICATOR CO., Daus Bldg., 111 John St., N. Y.



The 1912 BOSTON FOB Model

Direct to you from the factory and a distinct improvement over previous models.

A fob that is worth from $2.50 to $3 00. The monogram is cut from **one solid piece of heavy stock**, any two or three letter combination, mounted on best silk grosgrain ribbon, 5½ ins. long, 1½ ins. wide.

Only $1.00 SENT PREPAID

Complete with swivel attachment

If a gold filled patented safety attachment is desired add $0.50.

Our Guarantee

That all metal parts are heavily plated with 14K gold and will **stand acid.** By using 14K we can apply **more gold** than if we use 18K and it will wear **better.**

Attach a dollar bill to a note telling us the initials desired. We will send your fob promptly.

We will satisfy you or refund your money. **Don't** miss this opportunity.

Send a postal **today** for complete catalog. It will pay you to know about us.

J. G. JOHNSTON CO., INC., Mfg. Jewelers
202 Sudbury Bldg. Boston, Mass.

Absorbine, Jr.
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

For Swollen, Burning, Aching FEET and Limbs

Absorbine, Jr. soothes and cools. It relieves soreness and inflammation. It is a strong liniment useful for every purpose for which a good liniment is intended. In addition, it is an antiseptic and germicide. **Absorbine, Jr.** may be rubbed into an open sore or wound not only with safety, but with assurance that it will cleanse and heal. This twofold advantage, therefore, makes **Absorbine, Jr.** the most desirable liniment sold.

Keep **Absorbine, Jr.** about the house or factory and use for all forms of lameness and bruises. It quickly relieves pain and reduces swellings. Has a pleasant odor, does not stain and leaves no greasy residue.

The Emerson Laboratory, Analytical and Industrial Chemists, Springfield, Mass., on Sept. 14, 1911, report:

"We recently made an exhaustive test of **Absorbine, Jr.** to determine its efficiency for killing germs. We made numerous tests to determine the dilution, the length of time required to kill disease-producing germs, and we find that your **Absorbine, Jr.** in a dilution of 25% kills the staphylococcus aureus, the common pus-producing germ, in six minutes; that a 10% solution kills the bacillus coli, an organism similar to typhoid bacillus, in three minutes, and that a 10% solution also kills diphtheria germs in four minutes."

Absorbine, Jr. is sold by leading druggists at $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle, or sent direct, all charges paid. Write for descriptive booklet, and if you also wish sample, enclose 10c in stamps.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F. 10 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

A Turning Worm.—"See that measuring worm crawling up my skirt!" cried Mrs. Bjenks. "That's a sign I'm going to have a new dress."

"Well, let him make it for you," growled Mr. Bjenks. "And while he's about it, have him send a hookworm to do you up the back. I'm tired of the job."—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Secret.—The attorney demanded to know how many secret societies the witness belonged to, whereupon the witness objected and appealed to the court.

"The court sees no harm in the question," answered the judge. "You may answer."

"Well, I belong to three."

"What are they?"

"The Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, and the gas company."—*Argonaut.*

FIFTY YEARS AGO

November 26.—A party of Confederate scouts capture 100 Union men near Chattanooga.

Commodore Tatnall exchanges a few shots with the Union fleet in Cockspur Roads, Ga.

A convention to form the new State of West Virginia meets at Wheeling.

November 27.—Tremendous excitement is created in Liverpool by the news of the removal of Messrs. Mason and Slidell from the British steamer *Trent*, and a public meeting calls upon the Government to "assert the dignity of the British flag."

November 29.—The skies to the southwest of Charleston are illuminated by the flames of burning cotton, destroyed to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Federal forces.

November 30.—The Confederate schooner *Wilmington* is captured while trying to run the blockade off Savannah, Ga.

December 1.—A slight skirmish occurs at Morristown in east Tennessee.

December 2.—A sharp engagement takes place between four Union gunboats and the Confederate steamer *Patrick Henry*, aided by shore batteries near Newport News, Va.

Congress meets in Washington and notice is given of a bill to confiscate the property of Confederates and to give freedom to their slaves.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

November 10.—Nanking is sacked by the Manchus with general slaughter and destruction of property.

General disapproval is exprest in the German press of the Crown Prince's hostile attitude toward the Morocco treaty with France.

A. Bonar Law is chosen to succeed A. J. Balfour as Unionist leader in the British House of Commons.

Turks and Arabs are repulsed in an attack on the Italian line between Hamideh and Boumeliana.

November 11.—A semi-official rebuke is given the German Crown Prince for his stand on the Morocco question.

The new German battleship, *Kaiserin*, is launched at Kiel.

King George and Queen Mary leave Portsmouth on the cruiser *Medina* for India.

November 12.—Wu-Chang is bombarded by Chinese Imperialists. The Governor of Tai Yuen-Fu, his wife, and thirty Manchus are beheaded.

Thirteen hundred Arabs make a demonstration before Boumeliana, but withdraw when exposed to a sharp artillery fire.

November 13.—Manchuria declares itself neutral in the Manchu-Chinese muddle.

Oscar Hammerstein opens his new opera-house in London with a production of "Quo Vadis."

November 14.—A republic of Shan-Tung is declared at Chi-Fu, and Sun Hao-Chi, a former Governor of the province, is selected as President.

November 15.—Yuan Shi Kai assumes the premiership of China.

The Turkish forces are again repulsed in an attack on Derna and Tobruk.

Nov. 16.—The entire Chinese Navy goes over to the revolutionists.

Yuan Shi Kai names a Chinese cabinet.

Millions in Russia are threatened with famine owing to the failure of crops in at least twenty provinces.

The Duke of Connaught opens the twelfth Canadian Parliament.

Domestic

November 10.—Andrew Carnegie gives $25,000,000 to found the Carnegie Corporation for the Promotion of Education.

President Taft speaks at Sewanee, Tenn., on peace and the arbitration treaties.

November 11.—Secretary Mac Veagh speaks in Chicago in defense of the Aldrich monetary scheme.

November 12.—C. P. Rodgers falls one hundred feet some half-way between Los Angeles and Long Beach, his ultimate goal. He is not seriously hurt.

Many are killed in tornadoes in the Middle West.

November 13.—The Supreme Court decides that the Interstate Commerce Commission has no power to prevent charges for grain elevating *in transit*.

Unconstitutional.

November 14.—The Commerce Court holds the long-and-short-haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Law constitutional.

The American Harvester Company is ousted from Missouri and fined $50,000 by the Supreme Court of that State.

November 15.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at Albany rules that directors can not be held personally responsible for losses in trust companies, and orders a new trial in the case of Herbert L. Satterlee and George J. Gould, former directors of the Trust Company of the Republic.

United States District Attorney Wise censures the refusal of Federal judges to imprison wealthy smugglers.

November 16.—Attorney-General Wickersham announces the Government's satisfaction with the Circuit Court's approval of the reorganization scheme of the Tobacco Trust.

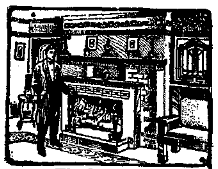
In an editorial in *The Outlook* Theodore Roosevelt assails the Government's trust policy, belittles the possible good to be expected from literal enforcement of the Sherman Anti-trust Law, and states emphatically that in the Tennessee Coal and Iron affair, he, as President of the United States, was not deceived.

Dr. George Harris resigns as President of Amherst College.

Bishop Alexander Mackay-Smith, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania, dies in Philadelphia.

Thirteen officials of the Baltimore & Ohio and Lehigh Valley railroads are indicted for rebating by a Federal grand jury sitting in New York.

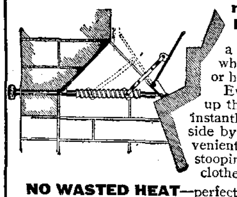
The Old Way



The New Way

The Fireplace Question SOLVED An absolutely **perfect** fireplace guaranteed! No more smoke—no soot—no fuss or bother. Absolute **perfection** in every detail.

The Colonial Head, Throat and Damper solves every problem of fire place construction. It means that *the fireplace* **must be right in every vital point.**



The Colonial Head insures a bright, clean fire, no matter what the direction of the **wind** or how **draughty** the room.

Every bit of the smoke goes up the chimney Draft can be instantly controlled from the outside by a **slight turn** of a conveniently placed thumbscrew—no stooping—no soiling of hands or clothes with soot or ashes.

NO WASTED HEAT—perfect radiation—room is warmed as quickly as with a stove or furnace.

FREE Our handsome **free books** on fireplaces and fireplace construction **sent absolutely free on your request.** The sum of 15 years' experience in fireplace construction at your disposal **without any cost or obligation.** If you are thinking of building or of remodeling your present home, or if you now have an unsatisfactory fireplace, you need these books. **Send now.**

COLONIAL FIREPLACE CO.
12th St. & 45th Ave. Dept. 4038 **Chicago, Ill.**

Gifts from the Orient

As Displayea by Vantine's

Have Beauty and Individuality

IN the East, the products of Oriental craftsmanship are gathered at Bazaars and Fairs. In America—Vantine's is the Treasure House of the best the Orient offers. At no other place in all the World can be found so many gift suggestions.

The Oriental follows no set pattern—his work expresses individuality. Exclusive, unique, artistic—these gift articles collected by Vantine cannot be measured by price, and will reflect your careful thought in choosing.

You are cordially invited to inspect our Christmas displays. If, perchance, you cannot, we have saved for you a copy of "*Gifts from the Far East,*" a book illustrating over 200 moderately priced articles. Your copy will be sent free on request.

Address Desk L. D.

Oriental Rugs
Drapery and Wall Fabrics
Dress Silks
Oriental Perfumes
Ivories, Bronzes
Porcelains, Teas
Oriental Jewelry
Fans, Screens

Vantine's
The Oriental Store.
Broadway, bet. 18th & 19th Sts.
New York City
Also Boston and Philadelphia

PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS

Have a card this year distinctively your own Christmas cards from pen and ink drawing BEARING YOUR OWN NAME, printed in Holly Green and Christmas Red; **size 4 x 5** inches, wedding bristol, envelopes to match, **50** cards and envelopes **$2.50, 100 $3.00,** charges prepaid. Remember ordinary stock cards cost 10 cents each at your stationers. ORDER NOW. Sample free.

EDWARD B. WINSLOW, 29 West 39th Street, New York City

"Forest Home" Virginia Hams

From especially fed pigs, grown on our farm cured Old Southern Style. Most delicious hams that money can buy.

One year old, 8 to 16 lbs.—30c lb.

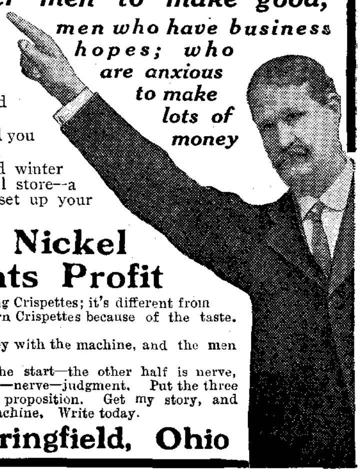
We age every ham a year before you get it. Don't worry about their not keeping.

Get a dozen by freight. On the first shipment of 100 lbs. we pay freight. Special cooking receipts with each shipment. Mail us your order today.

FOREST HOME FARM, PURCELLVILLE, VA.

Popcorn Crispettes Built This Big Business For Me

I stand ready to help other men to make good; men who have business hopes; who are anxious to make lots of money



This is a picture of my big confectionery store in Springfield, Ohio.

The money I earned, selling Popcorn Crispettes—a new, delicious confection—enabled me to establish it.

My Popcorn Crispette Machine made me a rich man. Any other man who goes at it as I did can make a lot of money. I am just a common, everyday sort of a fellow. No reason why I should do any better than you.

Write me today. I'll tell you how I built my big business. I'll tell you just how I went about it—how you can do the same.

If you follow instructions you should make more money this fall and winter than you ever dreamed of. Somewhere in your town there is a small store—a half-store, a little nook or even a store window—where you can set up your machine and make money. You can start at home if you wish.

Every Time You Take in a Nickel You Make Almost Four Cents Profit

You'll have a good thing all to yourself. I furnish a secret formula for making Crispettes; it's different from anything else. So you escape competition. People buy and buy and buy Popcorn Crispettes because of the taste. They're so different—so tasty and tempting, folks want more and more of them.

In my literature I tell you all about them; about men who have made big money with the machine, and the men tell you how they did it. It's very interesting reading.

Making money isn't nearly as hard as it seems. Half of success is in making the start—the other half is nerve, judgment and a good proposition. I have the proposition—you have the courage—nerve—judgment. Put the three together **NOW** and make money, as I did. At least investigate. Look into the proposition. Get my story, and the story of other men who are making money with a Long Popcorn Crispette Machine. Write today.

W. Z. LONG, 430 High St., Springfield, Ohio

A Proved Public Utility Bond Netting 5½%

Secured by First Mortgage upon a completely equipped electric railway and thoroughly modern light, heat and power plant operating in a wealthy, thickly settled community. These bonds combine the following strong features:

1st. **The actual cash investment in the property is nearly two and a half times the outstanding bonds.**

2nd. Under the operation of our serial payment plan one-seventh of the issue has already matured and was paid promptly.

3rd. The net earnings of the Company for the past three years have averaged more than two and a half times the maximum annual interest charge on the present bond issue.

The management of the Company is experienced, and progressive, and the stockholders are wealthy and influential men. The territory served by the Company is rapidly increasing in population.

Ask for Circular No. 750 R.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(Established 1865) 105 S. La Salle St., CHICAGO

BONDS Accepted by the U. S. Government as security for

Postal Savings Bank Deposits

are the only class we offer. Instead of the 2% the Postal Banks pay these Bonds will yield from **4½% to 4¾%**

Write for FREE Circular.

New First Nat'l Bank, Dept. C-1 Columbus, O.

Convertible 6% Notes at Par

We offer and recommend at par and interest the Three-Year Convertible 6% Coupon Gold Notes of a public service corporation having an exclusive 20-year franchise in a city of over 200,000 population. This issue is secured by bonds equal to 237% of the total amount of outstanding notes, and the net earnings applicable to interest on the issue are more than five and one-half times the amount required. Full particulars on application.

Ask for Circular C-144

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

28 Nassau Street

Capital and Surplus - - $23,000,000
Deposits - - - - - 161,000,000

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE DECLINE AND RECOVERY

THE somewhat bullish state of sentiment which set in in the stock-market early in November, followed what has been called "The culmination of bad news," that is, the suit brought against the Steel Trust for its dissolution. It is recognized, however, that the sharp advances which set in were due in considerable part to the existence of a large short interest in leading stocks. This short interest is declared by *Bradstreet's* to have been "much greater than the Street had estimated." At the same time the final break caused by the suit "led to large speculative buying by interests of the first order." Apparently these interests had reached a conclusion that the suit had exhausted the possible bad news. As against a previous decline in prices ranging from 10 to nearly 40 points in the active share list, a recovery set in which carried stocks from 5 to nearly 20 points higher. Tables are presented by *Bradstreet's* giving the high prices reached in the early part of the year by leading active stocks, with the low quotations for the early autumn, and the prices touched during the recovery of the week ending November 11.

	High, 1911	Low of Autumn	High this Week
Atchison	116⅝	99⅞	109
Atlantic Coast Line	132½	117⅝	129½
Baltimore & Ohio	109¾	93½	103½
Canadian Pacific	247	218	242¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	86⅜	68⅜	76
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	133½	105¾	114
Erie	38⅜	27¼	33¾
Great Northern	140	119	129½
Lehigh Valley	181⅛	151	179½
Louisville & Nashville	151	136½	151
Missouri Pacific	63	33¼	42⅜
New York Central	115½	99⅞	108½
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	151⅛	126⅞	138¼
Norfolk & Western	110¼	99¾	109½
Northern Pacific	137⅞	110¾	122½
Pennsylvania	130⅛	118¾	123⅞
Reading	161⅞	134	153¾
Rock Island	34⅜	22¾	28¼
Southern Pacific	125⅜	104½	115
Southern Railway pfd	75¼	62	73
Union Pacific	192⅜	153½	174⅝
Amalgamated Copper	71⅝	44¾	60⅞
American Cotton Oil	62⅜	41⅝	45½
Amer. Smelting & Refining	83⅞	56⅝	73⅝
American Sugar Refining	122½	112¼	118¾
Am. Telephone & Telegraph	153⅛	131½	141¼
Anaconda Copper	41⅛	29	37¼
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	84⅝	72	78¾
Consolidated Gas	148½	128¾	142⅛
Distillers Securities	38¼	29	32⅜
General Electric	168⅜	142	154¾
Republic Iron & Steel pfd	99⅜	74⅛	81⅝
United States Rubber	47⅞	30½	45¾
United States Steel	82⅛	50	65⅜
United States Steel pfd	120⅞	103	110½
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	70⅜	43⅛	52½

Following are further comments which *Bradstreet's* makes on this showing:

"In a general way it will be seen that the rebound in quotations since the character of the market changed has amounted to about one-half the preceding decline. At the same time the results in connection with some special stocks are interesting. Throughout the past three months speculative activity was centered largely in three issues, Union Pacific, United States Steel common, and Reading, which were the principal objects of bearish attacks and manipulation. Union Pacific, in particular, sold down 38⅞ points from the highest price of the year, while Steel common declined 32⅛ points and Reading 27⅞ points. In the recovery Union Pacific has regained 21⅛ points, Steel 15⅜ points, and Reading 19¾ points, respectively. The advances in question are not exceptional, it is true, but the magnitude of the dealings in these stocks and their position as the most prominent vehicles of speculation gave to their movements significance and influence in determining the course of the general list."

THE SUIT AGAINST THE STEEL TRUST

It is a noteworthy event in recent stock-exchange prices that the quotation for Steel common, after the suit had been brought by the Government for a dissolution of the corporation, declined to 50, but that within a fortnight afterward it was selling as high as 65. One explanation given for this is that, whereas many small holders were frightened by the suit into selling, larger ones, believing the suit could not succeed and that the worst news possible for the market to hold up against had been published, aggressively entered the market as buyers. Another is that the result of the elections, unimportant in many ways as they were, really brought cheer to Wall Street. Many shrewd observers saw in the results what *The Wall Street Journal* calls "indications of a drift toward greater conservatism." Such observers believed they foresaw that the campaign of 1912, instead of becoming an exceedingly disturbing affair as heretofore predicted, was more likely "to be fought out on constructive lines and thus become reassuring to business interests." The growth of the Socialist vote produced no special anxiety. Its meaning simply was that irreconcilable persons among both Democrats and Republicans had broken away from their own parties, while the parties themselves remained conservative and would both nominate safe and sane candidates next year on conservative platforms.

Another influence operating in behalf of the quotations for Steel was the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend on the common stock. While the total of earnings showed a striking decrease, it was seen that from the total net of the previous year had been taken $7,500,000 "for appropriations,"—that is, for new construction. No such expenditure took place this year. From this it results that the "three months' operations under disadvantageous trade conditions resulted in a balance of earnings applicable to dividends on the common stock equal to 1.8 per cent." All this, in the judgment of *Bradstreet's*, "does not compare disadvantageously with the June quarterly statement." Moreover, the unfilled tonnage, at the end of the September quarter, was larger than at the end of the June quarter, while, as compared with the September quarter of a year ago, there was an increase this year of 453,210 tons.

THE ORE PROPERTIES OF THE STEEL TRUST

Before the Government suit was brought against the Steel Trust, it was announced that the management had decided, under its option, to cancel its lease of the Great Northern ore lands. It was surmised at the time that the management hoped by this step to forestall a threatened suit, but it appeared when the suit was brought that control of the ore properties was not the only circumstance on which the Government based its action. Final decision on the suit is not looked for within at least two years, or possibly three or four.

Moody's Magazine takes the ground that "the most vital factor in this whole steel situation is the question of control of Tennessee ore." It does not regard the loss of the Great Northern ores as in any way a blow to the Trust. The lease from the Great Northern was not a bargain for the Steel Trust. This became especially true after the Trust had acquired control of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company: the Great Northern lease looked then something like "a white elephant," since the Tennessee ores are probably "almost as valuable as all the Lake Superior deposits combined." Moreover, the Tennessee ore is "of an almost ideal kind for the manufacture of pig-iron," and far more advantageously located than the Lake Superior deposits. The Steel Corporation, instead of paying out in the next thirty years $700,000,000 in royalties for mining ore on Lake Superior, can now mine nearly as much in Tennessee "at just as low a mining cost and without the paying of any royalties whatever."

Meanwhile, new attention has been drawn to the valuations of the Steel properties made by Commissioner of Corporations Smith of the Federal Government. That valuation left an equity of $587,582,000 of actual property, after deductions had been made for the underlying bonds, secured obligations, and 5-per-cent. bonds. With the preferred stock deducted from this equity at par, there was left a valuation of $267,300,000 for the common stock, which meant $52 per share. *The Wall Street Journal* employed an expert to make another valuation of these properties. The result was tangible assets, after deducting the underlying bonds, secured obligations, and 5-per-cent. bonds, amounting to $767,752,000, which sum, after the preferred stock had been written off at par, would leave $407,471,000 for the common stock, giving a book-value of about $80 per share. The average of these two estimates gives a valuation of $66 per share.

The Financial World contends that, while the Steel surplus since the organization of the corporation has averaged about 9 per cent. for the common stock, the surplus of earnings would be less if the corporation were forced to dissolve into its thirteen original companies. Fear of such a break in the Trust lies back of Wall Street quotations for the common. Once the Trust were broken up, there would be a readjustment of revenues, including that from its own railroads in the ore fields, where the rates have been so heavy that they earn 100-per-cent. dividends on the stock, all of which goes into the treasury of the corporation. Other special revenue-producing adjuncts would also be discontinued, were the Trust to be dissolved. The salvation of the common stock, according to *The Financial World*, depends on the ability of the corporation to resist successfully the suit for a dissolution.

DIVIDEND CHANGES

While much comment has been made throughout the year as to the likelihood of railway-dividend reductions being made, few have thus far taken place; the same being true of industrial corporations. *The Odd Lot Review* points out that while

Careful Selection of Bonds

In making investments, not only the tangible property and the earnings of the companies behind bond issues must be considered, but the future growth of the territory in which these companies operate, must be assured. Nowhere is this more true than in the consideration of public utility bonds—a type fast increasing in favor, combining as they do the highest income yield consistent with safety.

The growth, success, and earning abilities of public utility corporations depend largely upon the *stability of growth* of the cities in which the companies operate. Another essential feature is the character and ability of the men who direct the policy and physical operation of these companies.

In making your selection of the public utility bonds offered you, we suggest that you consider the following facts:

The average increase in population of American cities from 1900 to 1910, as given by the United States Census Bureau, was 34.9 per cent.

The population of the principal cities served by the water works companies whose bonds this house handles increased in the same period 47.0 per cent.—or 12.1 per cent. above the average. These water works companies serve over 70 municipalities in this country, including such cities as Birmingham, Ala.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; New Castle, Pa.; Joplin, Mo.; Racine, Wis., and East St. Louis, Ills.

In the same period, the increase in the cities which furnish the income of the traction lines whose bonds we handle was 69 per cent.—34.1 per cent. above the average of all American cities.

The properties behind every issue of bonds we offer are invariably subjected to the great test of growth of population—not only the *past* growth, as shown by the United States Census, but also the promise of *future* growth as shown by new and visibly developing industries. In addition, every issue is passed upon by the best legal and engineering counsel and by expert auditors. Every test which our experience dictates must be passed by the bonds we offer before we purchase them for our own account.

Judge for yourself what this scientific study of the future of these public utility corporations means to you. You can't afford to take chances with your savings, and you want good income return. Only by obtaining expert advice can you be assured of the *largest yield consistent with safety.*

We will gladly aid you in solving your investment problem. Whatever the bond issue may be upon which you want advice we shall be pleased to consult or correspond with you.

Let us send you our circular giving a plain, simple analysis of well-secured water works, hydro-electric, traction, and general public utility bonds which we are now offering for conservative investment

to yield from 5% to 6%

From a large and attractive list of municipal bonds which we are now offering, you can make your selection of securities which conform to the requirements of the United States Government to secure deposits under the Postal Savings Bank Law.

Write to-day. Address Dept. F

J. S. & W. S. KUHN, Inc.

Bank for Savings Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHICAGO First National Bank Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA Real Est. Trust Bldg.
NEW YORK 37 Wall St.
BOSTON Kuhn, Fisher & Co., Inc.

The opportune time

for small investors is the present, when prices for desirable bonds are comparatively low because of the lull in business generally.

May we not advise you regarding some of the most desirable bonds issued, in denominations of $100. and $500. and how to buy them? Write for booklet, "Small Bonds for Investors."

BEYER & COMPANY
52 William St., New York

You Ought to Have the New 5% Book

Every man or woman who is interested in the conservative investment of money ought to have it.

It is free for the asking—there is a copy for you. This Company has been in business 17 years.

It pays 5 per cent interest on money entrusted to its care and has never been a day late in the mailing of semi-annual interest checks.

It allows the withdrawal of money at any time without notice and without loss of interest.

Every dollar invested with it is amply secured by first mortgages on improved real estate deposited in trust with one of the strongest trust companies in Baltimore.

Nothing could be sounder—more conservative—more desirable as an investment for savings or idle funds.

Write today for the book
Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Co.
1045 Calvert Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

The Florsheim SHOE

LOOK FOR NAME IN STRAP

Plenty of toe room in the Florsheim Shoe—no matter what the shape—made over "Natural Shape" lasts—an exclusive feature.

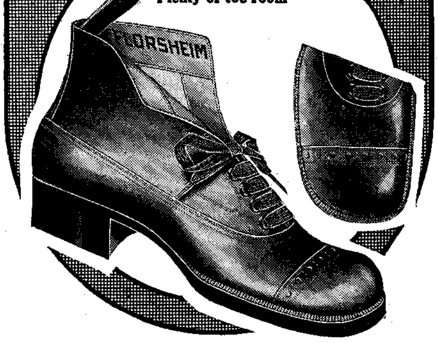
Ask your dealer or send amount to cover cost and express charges and we will have our nearest dealer fill your order.

Most Styles $5.00 and $6.00

Write for our *free* booklet "The Florsheim Way of Foot-Fitting," showing styles that are *different.*

The Florsheim Shoe Company
Chicago U. S. A.

The Pedal
Plenty of toe room



Shaving Without Soap Brush or Cup
With EUX-E-SIS

The Great English Demulcent Shaving Cream

EUX-E-SIS

Pronounced (UX-E-SIS)

Soothing to the Tenderest Skin.

Saves time—no soap, brush or cup needed—a tube of Eux-e-sis and a razor, that's all. This celebrated English shaving cream has for a third of a century been used by men of refinement and nice habit. It quickly softens the hardest beard so you can shave in half the time with twice the comfort. Leaves the skin smooth and free from irritation. It is a treasure to travelers. Ideal for use with the safety razor.

None genuine without the signature *Aimee Lloyd* in red ink on tube. Sold by best druggists.

45c a tube—extra large, 90c.
Send for explanatory booklet.

PARK & TILFORD, Fifth Ave., New York
Import Agents
Manufactured by Aimee Lloyd & Co., London, Eng.

the year has seen a few dividends reduced and some passed, it has also seen others initiated, resumed, or increased. Following are some of the items on the two sides of the account.

"Virginia Carolina Chemical reduced the rate on its common from 5 to 3 per cent. and the Texas Company reduced its rate from 10 to 5 per cent. The 5-per-cent. preferred dividend of the Denver & Rio Grande and the 4-per-cent. preferred dividend of the Chicago & Alton were passed.

"The initial dividend was declared on American Beet Sugar (5 per cent.). The dividends were resumed on Southern Railway preferred (2 per cent.) and U. S. Rubber (4 per cent.). Increased dividends were declared on International Harvester (from 4 to 5 per cent.), on National Biscuit (from 6 to 7 per cent.), on American Malt preferred (from 3 to 4 per cent.), and on Norfolk & Western (from 5 to 6 per cent.)."

From this statement it appears that seven corporations have raised dividends and four have lowered them. The writer believes that if reductions, of which predictions are still made, should actually take place, " the year is quite likely to end with no worse record than an even break."

THE PROSPERITY IN THE SOUTH

The record-breaking cotton crop of the present year has directed new attention to the unprecedented prosperity that of late years has been coming to the Southern States. The size of this crop has led *The Financial World* to look into the statistics for the South given in the Census report. Here it may be learned that, while the population of the whole country from 1900 to 1910 increased 21 per cent., that of the South increased 34, the increase in the South being largely due to immigration from the North. Since 1904 the industrial and agricultural progress of the Southern States " has been little short of phenomenal "; the value of manufactures has increased 40 per cent. and the value of the crops in ten years has increased 115 per cent. These facts have had much to do with the advancing quotations of Southern securitites, which have been further justified by the better earnings reported by transportation lines. Prosperity in the South means much for the entire country. It will bring additional wealth and a further balance in our favor in foreign money-markets, besides a revival in textile industries, which have recently been crippled by excessively high prices for cotton.

RAILROADS AND INDUSTRIALS

In the history of financial panics and the depressions which follow them, it is a familiar experience that railways feel the consequences first and industrial properties afterward. *Moody's Magazine* contends that we are now at the stage when industrials must suffer most. The railroads as a "whole seem to have at least held " their position, if not strengthened it, since the first of October." Earnings are light as compared with the showing made last year, but every day brings forth evidence of " progress in the matter of regulating operating expenses to the new conditions." Since the first of July, a change in net earnings has been noted. Roads which early in the year reported heavy net

Wherever quality gathers—

White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water"

In NEW Sterilized Bottles Only

Your Investments

Would You Like to Know About Them?

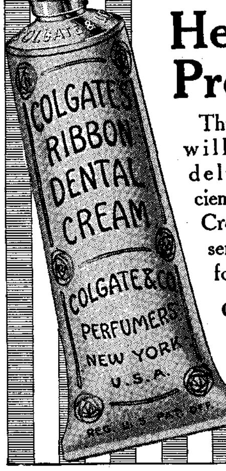
18,292 investors kept themselves informed in the last two years regarding securities of all kinds through this unbiased and absolutely independent bureau conducted by the FINANCIAL WORLD for the exclusive benefit of its subscribers. It is a safeguard against all financial frauds, an invaluable aid in the selection of sound securities.

OUR UNUSUAL OFFER

If you will mention The Literary Digest and enclose postage to cover our reply we will express our opinion on ONE and ONLY ONE INVESTMENT YOU ARE INTERESTED IN and also send you a specimen copy of our paper. You can then judge whether it is to your advantage to become an annual subscriber and receive the same benefits that more than 57,292 investors have received in the last seven years. No inquiries answered unless postage is enclosed. Address

The Financial World
18 Broadway, New York

COLGATE'S
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM
TRADE MARK


COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM
COLGATE & CO PERFUMERS NEW YORK U.S.A.

Here is Proof—

This trial tube will prove the delicious efficiency of Ribbon Cream. Let us send it to you for 4 cents.

COLGATE & CO.
Dept. Y.
199 Fulton St.
New York City

decreases, " are now reversing the process." Scarcely any advances are shown in gross operating receipts, but net profits "are expanding quite rapidly."

These conditions have brought about a better outlook as to dividends—at least for many roads and among them the Baltimore & Ohio, whose most recent statements " point to the probability that, if the present volume of business can be kept up, a 6-per-cent. dividend will be maintained." Similar inferences may be drawn from the last statements of earnings made by the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific; these " are turning gross declines into net increases." Meanwhile, one important railway, the Norfolk & Western, has increased its rate of dividend. Viewed therefore from the standpoint of business conditions and their own earnings, the railroads as a whole seem to have "about turned the corner."

The writer maintains, however, that industrial corporations " are yet to go through the most troubled period in this general trade reaction." A normal course of events in these matters has been accentuated this year by special events which have disturbed the industrial situation. By this is meant the suits brought by the Government. Moreover, " the margin of profit on most industrial operations all through the year has been tending lower," and probably will continue to do so as long as trade conditions remain as they are.

BRITISH INVESTMENTS ABROAD

For the first three-quarters of 1911, the British corporation issues, as compiled for the London *Economist*, reached a total of £132,398,300. With an estimate of £27,600,000 for the issues to be put out during the last quarter of the year the full year's total would be £160,000,000, which compares with previous years as follows: 1910, £267,439,000; 1909, £183,357,000; 1908, £192,204,000; 1907, £123,630,000. There is therefore in the present year a considerable falling off as compared with any of the previous years except the panic year of 1907. Summarizing the distribution of these issues *The Wall Street Journal* says:

"Of the 1911 issues the United Kingdom and Canada each got a little over £22,000,000, and the other British possessions £16,954,100; altogether £61,537,800. The following list exhibits the disposition of the remaining £70,860,500 of 1911, compared with same period in 1910:

British Investments in Foreign Countries—First Nine Months

Countries	1911	1910
Russia	£2,316,000	£3,628,800
Austro-Hungary	1,583,600	4,058,000
Bulgaria	215,900	3,603,600
Finland	970,000	113,000
Denmark	....	1,089,000
Norway	3,008,500	50,000
France	234,400	220,000
Turkey	....	1,356,600
Greece	686,800	....
Germany and its possessions	202,000	771,000
Dutch Indies	454,500	4,302,900
U. S. of America	19,328,200	38,002,100
Brazil	13,108,100	11,397,200
Argentina	8,355,000	10,641,000
Chile	2,415,700	3,823,700
Mexico	1,127,800	4,079,800
Cuba	6,501,300	1,916,200
Central America	192,000	....
Philippines	....	403,900
South American States, n. o. s.	403,000	1,085,000
China	7,434,500	494,500
Persia	1,206,200	....
All other foreign countries	242,500	985,900
Totals	£70,860,500	£92,022,200

A Desirable Investment
for $5,000

Combining the attractive investment features of dependable security — substantial income — marketability — scientific distribution of funds — and the maximum of convenience.

PAR VALUE	SECURITY	*COST PER $1,000 BOND	YIELD
$1,000	Jersey City, N. J., 4½% Bond due 1961 - - - -	$1,062.50	4.20%
1,000	Southern Pacific 1st Ref. 4% Bond due 1955 - - -	950.00	4.25%
1,000	Kansas City South. Ref. 5% Bond due 1950 - - -	1,005.00	4.97%
1,000	Virginia Ry. & Power 1st Ref. 5% Bond due 1934 -	975.00	5.20%
1,000	California Gas & Electric 5% Bond due 1937 - - -	950.00	5.37%
		$4,942.50	4.80% AVERAGE

*Prices subject to change in market. Accrued interest to be added.

Two-fifths of above bonds are gilt-edged and legal for Savings Banks and Trust funds in New York State—all are dependable.

Three-fifths are listed on New York Stock Exchange—all are marketable.

The selection comprises 5 different bonds distributed as to class, grade and location—providing a higher average yield than would be otherwise possible with the same degree of security.

Detailed descriptions of above bonds mailed on request. Ask for special circular D-64.

We are prepared to make special recommendations conforming to your investment requirements, and in any amount from $500 upwards. We deliver bonds to all parts of the world at our risk.

N. W. Halsey & Co.
Dealers in Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds
NEW YORK 49 Wall St. PHILADELPHIA 1421 Chestnut St. CHICAGO 125 W. Monroe St. SAN FRANCISCO 424 California St.

Back of the Mortgages we offer is more than fifty years' experience of lending on farm lands in Central Illinois. No purchaser has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest on a Mortgage purchased of us.

Write for our Mortgage List No. 214.

A. G. DANFORTH & CO., Bankers
FOUNDED A.D. 1858
Washington Illinois

THIS BANK
pays 4% interest compounded twice a year on all savings.

Our simplified plan makes Banking by Mail safe, convenient and profitable. Deposits accepted in any amount from $1 up. Absolute safety assured by capital and surplus of $1,700,000 and by strong, conservative management.

DIRECTORS—H. C. Frick, J. B. Finley, H. C. Fownes, W. N. Frew, B. F. Jones, Jr., P. C. Knox, J. H. Lockhart, J. M. Lockhart, Thomas Lynch, H. C. McEldowney, A. W. Mellon, R. B. Mellon, D. E. Park, Henry R. Rea, W. B. Schiller, J. M. Schoonmaker, Geo. E. Shaw, E. A. Woods.

FREE BOOKLET—To learn all about this big strong bank and our simplified plan of saving by mail say to us in a letter "mail your free booklet."

THE UNION SAVINGS BANK
Frick Building Pittsburgh, Pa.

LAWYERS Handling trust funds should read BONDS AND MORTGAGES, the only magazine devoted exclusively to investments in real estate mortgages. It will protect clients. Send for sample copy 1142 Monadnock Block, Chicago

A Fixed Income of 6%

paid by check semi-annually, is provided by our $100 ten-year New York Realty Bonds. Assets $3,150,000. Fifteen years' consecutive interest and dividend record. Write for illus. pamphlet G, showing wonderful growth of N. Y. Real Estate, also facts and figures showing why this is the strongest of all the Real Estate Investment Companies.

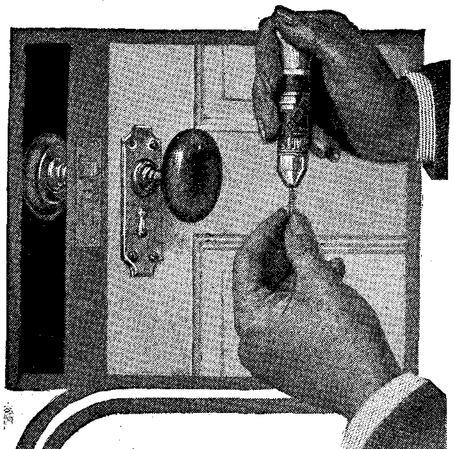
New York Realty Owners
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

HAVE YOU $1000.?

If so why not place it in some good bonds that will pay you *6% per annum?* For many years we have made a specialty of bond investments yielding this rate and have satisfied customers all over the country. Some of our bonds are municipals and others high grade gas and electric company bonds, all purchased after a thorough investigation.

We will be glad to send you a list of these 6% investments on request. Write to-day.

GEO. M. SEWARD & COMPANY
Bankers, Stock Exchange Bldg., Chicago



A Screw Loose?

Door knob screws will work loose, and keep on getting loose, until you set them once and for all by putting on the thread a little LePage's Glue.

Metal or wood, it makes no difference—LePage's Glue holds that screw fast for life.

LePAGE'S GLUE

LEPAGE'S
LIQUID GLUE
ALWAYS READY FOR
MANUFACTURED
RUSSIA CEMENT
GLOUCESTER MASS.
FIVE COLON

in pin-sealing tubes is quick, convenient, economical, no bad smell, no waste. Apply the tiniest drop or spread it over a square foot and what you stick stays stuck.

Get 2 Tubes today

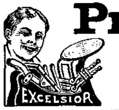
One for your desk
One to carry home

Send for Booklet, "Glueism"
It shows how to save many hundreds of dollars' waste.

Russia Cement Co.
We manufacture Glues (hard or liquid) in bulk for all industrial purposes.
62 Essex Av., Gloucester, Mass.

Also in air-tight bottles with metal spreaders.

Library Slips with every Bottle and Tube.



Print Your Own

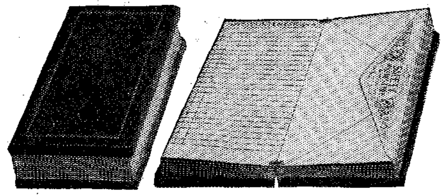
Cards, circulars, books, newspaper. Press $5, Larger $18, Rotary $60. Save money. Big profit printing for others. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, paper, &c.
THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Connecticut.

HENS LAY AND PAY
BY THE PHILO SYSTEM

FREE Booklet by E. W. Philo, entitled "A Little Poultry and a Living" or New 96-page book, "Making Poultry Pay," 10c. Both books and the new enlarged edition of the Philo System text-book, $1.00, or all three books with our monthly magazine, Poultry Review, one year, $1.50.

E. R. Philo, 7 Lake St., Elmira, N. Y.

Keep your Notes, Ins. Policies and



valuable papers in a Barler New Document File.

Made of steel, covered with seal grain keratol leather. Will last a lifetime. A perfect File for office, home, or safety deposit box at the bank. Opens like a book. 20 strong manila pockets, 4½ x 10⅜ in. with metal eyelets. Cord allows expansion, and holds fast without tying. **Net price, $1.25 delivered.**

Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Returned.

BARLER FILE CO., 60 W. Lake St., Chicago

HIGH FINANCE FOR NEW YORK CITY

"What financiers of Wall Street," asks *The Wall Street Journal*, "would dare to adopt for a railway or industrial corporation a policy similar to that by which the city of New York is refunding and canceling uncollected taxes, by the sale of stocks and bonds?" It gives as a total of such taxes in arrears on December 31, 1910, the sum of $69,151,623 and remarks that if any railway or industrial corporation were in like manner to capitalize its bad debts "the scandal would shake the financial world to its foundation." New York can ill afford to inflate its funded debt. There has been in late years a rapid increase in the proportion of the total budget required to meet interest and sinking-fund payments. The writer presents a table of such payments and shows the ratio of the same in the yearly budget and the tax rate for Manhattan and the Bronx as follows:

	Interest Plus Sinking Funds	Per Cent. to Budget	Average Tax Rate per $1,000
1911.......	$43,327,697	27.08⅛	....
1910.......	40,943,696	25.45	$17.5790
1909.......	27,861,078	25.94	16.7804
1908.......	32,086,773	22.72	16.1407
1907.......	27,795,945	21.66	14.8499
1906.......	25,147,107	21.31	14.7890
1905.......	24,016,493	21.69	14.9051
1904.......	21,780,254	20.83	15.1342
1903.......	19,496,284	19.42	14.1367
1902.......	18,710,441	18.98	13.6368
1901.......	17,223,728	17.75	14.0757
1900.......	16,182,402	17.40	13.3792
1899.......	15,166,003	17.13	15.7063
1898.......	12,704,566	15.09	11.0023

While the tax rate since 1898 has advanced from $11 per thousand to $17.58 per thousand in 1910, the percentage of the budget required to pay interest and provide for redemptions and amortizations has increased from $15.09 to $27.

In another article the same paper discusses the New York policy of mortgaging posterity, in the course of which the writer says:

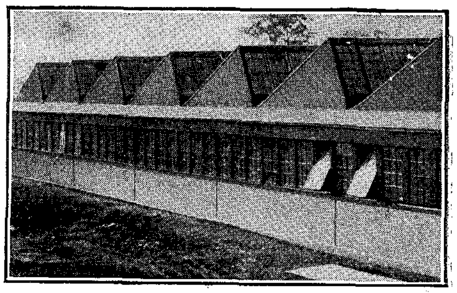
"Of the $799,441,993 net debt of New York City outstanding in 1908, at the time of the last census reports on cities, there will mature after the year 1928 the immense amount of $537,886,078, not counting maturities arising out of $170,120,216 borrowed since 1908. In theory municipal debts are incurred for the construction of permanent works, so as to distribute the cost of construction over the period during which these works will be in existence. This also is the practise of those cities whose finances are managed in a business-like way. The practise of our New York wild-cat municipal financiers, however, has been, so far as possible, to distribute the cost of construction, plus waste and graft, over the period during which posterity will be in existence.

"The following exhibit of the net debt of all cities in the United States, which, in 1908, had outstanding obligations of $10,000,000 or more maturing later than 1928, will make this point clear:

	Net Debt	
	Amount	Per Capita
New York...........	$779,441,993	$157.74
Philadelphia..........	88,756,220	55.03
Boston..............	108,486,406	119.48
Cincinnati...........	53,097,155	128.61
Baltimore...........	51,988,883	58.62
New Orleans..........	25,078,890	99.84
Newark.............	31,654,401	96.50
Pittsburg............	47,718,719	65.00
Providence..........	18,470,000	65.24
All except N. Y.........	1,137,842,025	57.68

	Maturing after 1928	
	Amount	Per Cent.
New York...........	$537,886,078	68.27
Philadelphia..........	58,575,000	65.99
Boston..............	55,467,201	51.53
Cincinnati...........	42,004,888	79.11
Baltimore...........	34,052,800	65.50
New Orleans..........	21,683,000	86.46
Newark.............	16,098,960	50.86
Pittsburg............	11,167,450	23.40
Providence..........	9,263,000	50.15
All except N. Y........	393,223,424	34.56

There is no other great city in the United States which has mortgaged its



Hy-Rib Concrete Factories

Fireproof—Permanent—Well-Lighted

Concrete Roofs and Sidings built with Hy-Rib are more economical and better than brick, corrugated iron or wood.

Hy-Rib reduces the cost of all concrete construction, because it does away with the great expense of centering, studs and special equipment.

Hy-Rib is a steel sheathing, with deep, stiffening ribs, which acts as a combined unit of reinforcement, centering, studs and lath.

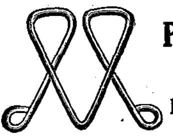
Hy-Rib is endorsed by successful use in *Roofs and Sidings* of the largest factories, warehouses, power-plants, and industrial buildings. In *Partitions and Ceilings* of office buildings, hotels, apartment houses, hospitals and schools. For *Stucco and Plaster* in residences, garages, sheds, barns, etc.

KAHN SYSTEM Building Products

Investigate this product. Write for Hy-Rib catalogue, 112 pages of illustrations, details, and specifications, sent FREE, if you mention your proposed building.

TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO.
636 Trussed Concrete Building
DETROIT

THE "NIAGARA" CLIP



Double Grip Paper Clip

NEAT AND ATTRACTIVE

AN OFFICE NECESSITY

100 in Each Box
Sample Box 15c.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY
"Largest Clip Makers in the World."

Jaeger SANITARY GOODS

The celebrated Jaeger Underwear is suitable alike for men, women and children, and for all conditions of health and occupation. Recommended by the Medical Profession everywhere.

Explanatory catalogue and samples free on request

Dr. Jaeger's S. W. S. Co.'s Own Stores
New York: 306 5th Ave., 22 Maiden Lane. Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St. Boston: 228 Boylston St. Philadelphia: 1516 Chestnut St. Chicago: 126 N. State St.
Agents in all Principal Cities.

future so recklessly as New York. It is true that 79 per cent. of Cincinnati's debt and 86 per cent. of that of New Orleans matures after 1928, while only 68 per cent. of our own matures after that date. However, the per-capita indebtedness of New York is so much greater than that of other cities that the amounts maturing after 1928 are only $101.74 per capita for Cincinnati, and $86.32 for New Orleans, against $107.65 for New York. For all cities other than the metropolis only 34.56 per cent. of the debt matures after 1928; and this is equal to but $20.93 per capita. New York, therefore, mortgages her children five times heavier than do other cities.

"To contract debts for the construction of works of permanent value, and to retire the bonds issued during the life of these works, is financially sound. But to contract debts for any and every purpose, and to mortgage posterity as far into the future as can well be done without overstraining the city's credit is not only wholly unsound but also extremely unjust."

HOW THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY WILL DISSOLVE

On November 16 details were given out by the Standard Oil Company of the plan by which the original company will be disintegrated, the distribution of new stock being made on December 1. Thirty-five companies were included in the old Standard Oil Company.

These thirty-five companies will henceforth carry on the business of the old Standard Oil Company. They will operate as distinct units each with a board of directors of its own. It is believed that all the necessary details in the personnel of the management have already been adjusted in order that the companies may begin at once to operate under the new plan. Some of the companies think they may be able to operate to better advantage separately as they will now be under their own State charters. Under the plan of distribution the holder of one share of the old stock will receive fractional shares in each of these companies, a full list of which follows, with the fractional part of a share the holder of one old share will receive, holders of more than one share getting multiples of these fractions:

The Modern Idea
Unlimited Hot Water at the Turn of the Faucet

EVERY self-respecting man and woman likes to keep clean, and glories in the luxury of a good bath. Perhaps it is cleanliness that makes us self-respecting, or perhaps it is the other way around, but we all want everything that will add to the convenience and comfort of the bathroom.

Possibly you do not know that it is possible to have an unlimited supply of hot water—hot water whenever you want it, winter or summer—hot as long as you want it—hot as long as it runs.

Unless you have seen or heard about the wonderful RUUD AUTOMATIC GAS WATER HEATER this may sound like a pretty big claim, but, like all ingenious devices, it is extremely simple.

The RUUD is in the cellar out of sight and out of mind. The moment any hot water faucet is turned on anywhere in the house, the gas is automatically lighted in the RUUD and the water is heated as it flows through the hot copper coils. When the faucet is closed the gas is automatically turned off.

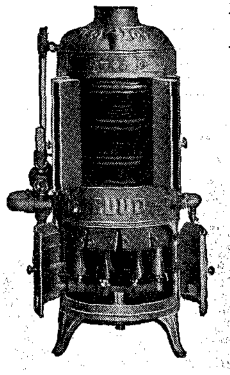
Look in the telephone book and see if we have a branch in your town—if not, the gas company or dealer has the RUUD and will gladly show it in operation. Send for free descriptive booklet.

How the RUUD Operates

When you turn a hot water faucet, the water pressure operates a valve which turns on the gas in the burner. All the water before reaching the faucet must flow through turn after turn of copper coil, which is directly over the flame of the burners.

Now comes the most wonderful part—as soon as the water becomes too hot, a temperature regulator automatically shuts off the gas. The coils are so hot that the water continues to run hot for some time, but when it starts to cool, the temperature regulator turns on the gas again. This continues until the hot water faucet is closed, when the gas goes out, and the RUUD ceases to work.

No more water is heated than is actually used—no more gas is burned than enough to keep the water at a fixed temperature, and it is all done without even a thought on your part.



Standard Dwelling Size
$100
Pacific Coast, $115
Delivered

RUUD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. H, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Branch Offices in all Principal Cities

Classified Columns

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS. How to Get Every Dollar Your Invention is worth. Send 8c stamps for new 128-page book of Vital Interest to Inventors.
R. S. & A. B. LACEY
Department 63 Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Mfrs. are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Personal Services. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 45 Owen Bldg., Washington, D.C.

PATENTS THAT PAY
Instructive Guide Book for Inventors FREE.
Special offer. Highest references.
E. E. VROOMAN,
Patent Lawyer, 806 F St., Washington, D. C.

Patents that Protect and Pay. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 622 F St., Washington, D. C.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Safe Investments—First Mortgages secured by land and netting 6% collected and remitted free—Send for booklet "A" and list of offerings. E. J. Lander & Co., Grand Forks, N.D. Established 1883. Highest references.

We have issued a booklet entitled "Convenience and Stability of Our Mortgages." It contains facts that interest those having money to invest at 6% and 7%. It is free, write for booklet "C."
OKLAHOMA FARM MORTGAGE COMPANY,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

FOR WRITERS

SPEAKERS, LECTURERS: SPECIAL subjects considered; material furnished for your speech, oration, debate, essay or club paper. Expert service. Write us your needs. The Authors' Agency, 500 Fifth Av., N. Y.

MANUSCRIPTS carefully prepared and placed with reliable publishers or privately printed.
MISS DEAVER
1 Madison Avenue New York

WE GATHER MATERIAL for club women, writers, and speakers, give literary advice, correct MSS., and look up ancestors.
BUREAU OF RESEARCH,
New Albany, Ind.

LITERARY OPPORTUNITY—Man or woman of literary ability is wanted immediately as co-worker with authors of established reputation on important literary project. Good salary and opportunity to gain national reputation. "E. B. E." care Literary Digest, New York.

MAKE MONEY WRITING SHORT STORIES or for Newspapers. Pleasant work for you. Big pay. Send for free booklet, tells how. UNITED PRESS SYNDICATE, San Francisco, California.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions wanted, sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free.
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO. Washington.

Classified Columns

REAL ESTATE

TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS may secure section of fine agricultural land, in small or large tracts, near San Angelo, Texas, at $30.00 an acre. Ideal climate for effecting a cure. Live in the open and cultivate the land. Address the owners at
BOX F
University Station Austin, Texas

HELP WANTED

EARN FROM $100.00 TO $1000.00 monthly selling our cash or installment 5 per cent, Apple Orchard Bonds, providing scientific cultivation and title when orchards begin bearing. Strongest Pacific Coast Trust Company certified and guarantees interest. Property located famous Owens River Valley, California. Company's credentials unsurpassed. District and special agents wanted. References required. AQUEDUCT LAND AND ORCHARDS COMPANY, Trust and Savings Building, Los Angeles, California.

STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

$7.75 PAID for rare date 1853 quarters; $20 for a $½. Keep all money dated before 1880, and send 10 cents at once for new illustrated Coin Value Book, 4 x 7. It may mean your fortune. C. F. CLARKE CO.,
Coin dealers Dept., 90, Le Roy, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

ARE YOU A UNITARIAN without knowing it? "The Modern Conception of God," "Salvation by Character" and other Unitarian literature sent free upon application to Mrs. S. H. STONE, 156 Beech St., Roslindale, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

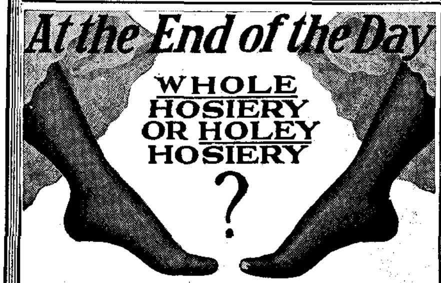
FLORIDA You can buy your winter homesite at Allandale, Pt. Orange, on famous East Coast, and build your home for less than cost of wintering at a Florida hotel. Fishing, boating; finest automobile racecourse on ocean beach. Write for Allandale booklet.
THE ALLANDALE COMPANY, DAYTONA, FLORIDA

Full Bearing Apple Orchards
Yield up to $1300.00 per acre yearly. Without your leaving present vocation our system of guaranteed interest bearing Orchard Bonds, providing scientific cultivation and perfect title, make you independent. Write to-day for our California Map giving particulars and showing location famous Owens River Valley.
AQUEDUCT LAND AND ORCHARDS COMPANY
Trust and Savings Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

FROM PEANUT FIELDS OF VA. TO Orange Groves of Fla. Thru 6 richest Sou. States on S. A. L. Ry. Big profits growing fruits and vegetables. In Manatee County, Fla., raise 2 to 3 crops yearly, net $500 to $1000 an acre. Lands cheap. Booklet free. J. A. Pride, Gen. Ind. Agt., Seaboard Air Line Ry., Suite 505, Norfolk, Va.

WOULD YOU KNOW THE SOUTHEAST along the Southern Ry. System, its great *farming*, *manufacturing*, and *industrial* possibilities? Write M. V. Richards, L. & I. Agt., So. Ry., Room 57, Washington, D.C.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. Doctor's practice and country residence in village near New Brunswick, N. J., on Penn. R. R. House, 10 rooms, bath, steam heat, barn, chicken-house, buildings new. Price $5,500. Louis Sitzler, 107 Fourth Street, Hoboken.


At the End of the Day
WHOLE HOSIERY OR HOLEY HOSIERY
?

Which for You?

This true-to-life illustration will strike home to every individual—especially those who prefer to wear fine, sheer hosiery. Do as millions are doing—wear

Togards

SAVE HOSIERY—INSURE FOOT COMFORT

Put them on in the morning, and taking-off-time will find your hosiery toe-perfect.

Togards slip on over the bare toes. Fit snug and light. Keep the feet dry and sweet.

Washable—Sanitary—Durable. Natural color only—not dyed. Sizes for men, women and children.

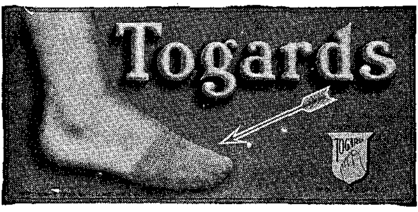
Every pair in a sealed, transparent packet bearing the **Togard** trade-mark.

Lisle, 10c per pair—$1.00 per dozen pairs
Silk, 25c per pair—$2.75 per dozen pairs

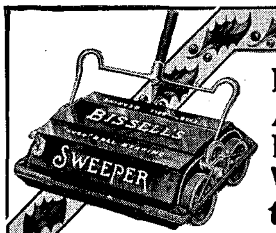
Buy a dozen pairs. Never be without them.

Sold wherever shoes and stockings are worn, the world around. Should your dealer not happen to have **Togards**, we will supply you, postpaid, on receipt of price. In ordering be *sure* to state *size* stocking you wear.

H. L. Nelke & Co.
1003 Norris Street, Philadelphia, Pa



Copyright 1909 by H. L. Nelke & Co. Phila.



If You Are in Doubt What to Buy

for Mother, Wife, Sister or Friend, remember that a

BISSELL
"Cyco" BALL-BEARING
Carpet Sweeper

never fails to please, and is a constant reminder of the giver for ten years and more. It reduces the labor about 95%, confines all the dust, brightens and preserves the carpets, and will outlast forty brooms. Prices $2.75 to $5.75. Sold by dealers everywhere. Write for booklet showing our most popular styles.

A Christmas Gift for *You*

Buy of your dealer between now and January 1st, send us the purchase slip *within one week from date of purchase,* and we will send you a fine quality black leather card case with no printing on it.

Address Dept. 38-A
Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
(Largest and Only Exclusive Carpet Sweeper Makers in the World.)
(10)

Atlantic Refining Co	49996–983383rds.
Borne-Scrymser Co	1995–983383rds.
Buckeye Pipe Line Co	199994–983383rds.
Chesebrough Mfg. Co	2777–983383rds.
Colonial Oil Co	2493–983383rds.
Continental Oil Co	2995–983383rds.
Crescent Pipe Line Co	59997–983383rds.
Cumberland Pipe Line Co	9985–983383rds.
Eureka Pipe Line Co	49994–983383rds.
Galena-Signal Oil Co. pref	16875–983383rds.
Galena-Signal Oil Co. com	55919–983383rds.
Indiana Pipe Line Co	99994–983383rds.
National Transit Co	509033–983383rds.
N. Y. Transit Co	49994–983383rds.
Northern Pipe Line Co	39994–983383rds.
Ohio Oil Co	599994–983383rds.
Prairie Oil & Gas Co	179974–983383rds.
Solar Refining Co	4994–983383rds.
Southern Pipe Line Co	99994–983383rds.
South Penn. Oil Co.	24995–983383rds.
South West Penn. Pipe Lines	34996–983383rds.
Standard Oil Co. (Calif.)	249995–983383rds.
Standard Oil Co. (Indiana)	9990–983383rds.
Standard Oil Co. (Kansas)	9993–983383rds.
Standard Oil Co. (Kentucky)	9972–983383rds.
Standard Oil Co. (Nebraska)	5995–983383rds.
Standard Oil Co. of N. Y	149996–983383rds.
Standard Oil Co. (Ohio)	34994–983383rds.
Swan & Finch Co	994–983383rds.
Union Tank Line Co	119993–983383rds.
Vacuum Oil Co	24998–983383rds.
Washington Oil Co	7143–983383rds.
Waters-Pierce Oil Co	2747–983383rds.
Anglo-American Oil Co	Share for share

Coincident with the announcement of this distribution of stock, the old company on November 15 declared a quarterly dividend of $10.05 per share, which is the same as the rate declared for many years at this season, except that the five cents appears as a slight increase. This is understood to be due to some detail in the readjustments. The Standard Oil Company of New York is capitalized at $15,000,000. *The Wall Street Journal* reports officials of the old company as believing that stockholders will receive from the thirty-five companies dividends which, in the aggregate, will equal the 40 per cent. which they have for some years received from the old company. The earnings of the combined companies as a trust have for several years averaged about $80,000,000 annually, of which $40,000,000 have been paid out in dividends, the remainder being carried as surplus. It is believed that new administration and other factors due to the reorganization will cost each year about $10,000,000, making the net earnings of all the separate companies $70,000,000 instead of $80,000,000 as formerly.

A Card of Character

A Card is much like a man, after all! The more character, the more power he has. The more character in your card, the more power it has.

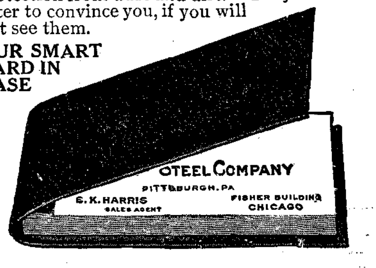
The Peerless Patent Book Form Card

has more character than any card you have ever heard of before! It can be beautifully engraved, or it can be neatly printed, as the user desires. It is necessarily always clean, because of the binding in book form with tissue paper between each card, and the book form also keeps it from becoming wrinkled or crumpled. Besides it is always "right there" when you need it.

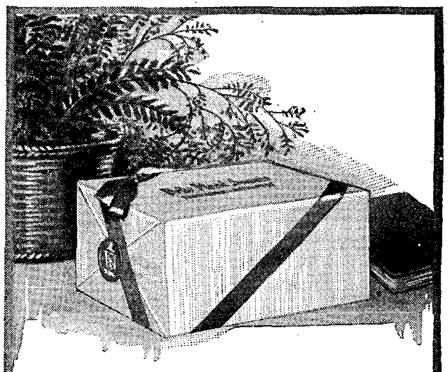
Can you think of more character for a card?

Write and get a sample tab of the cards, detach them, noting, as you do so, the clean smooth edge at place of detachment, and the protection from dust and dirt. They have character to convince you, if you will but see them.

OUR SMART CARD IN CASE



The John B. Wiggins Company
Established 1857
Engravers Die Embossers Plate Printers
77-79 East Adams St., Chicago



The really fine fellow gives only really fine candy. No prettier compliment can be paid to the recipient than is expressed by a box of

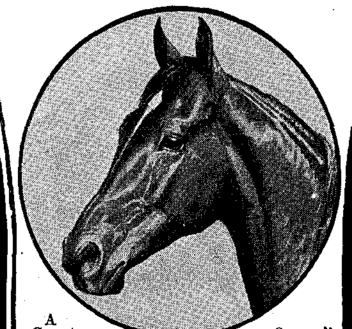
Belle Mead Sweets
Chocolates and Bon Bons

They are made for those who appreciate delicacy of flavor and the *utmost* in purity. Delicious fruits, nut kernels, pure sugar, butter, cream and chocolate go into them.

Ask for "De Luxe" box at $1.00 or "Special" (with special nutted candies) at $1.25.

Sold at the better drug stores, everywhere

BELLE MEAD SWEETS
85 West End Ave. Trenton, N. J.



A Great "Queen"

Horse Story
"KATE and QUEEN"
By Prof. Jesse Beery
King of Horse Trainers

Equals the famous "Black Beauty" in human interest—surpasses it in practicability. "Kate" a victim of poor handling is vividly contrasted with "Queen" who was more fortunate. You sympathize with one—rejoice with the other—even as you sigh for the slum waif and laugh with the child of fortune.

Prof. Beery has skillfully woven into this intensely interesting and true story many valuable suggestions for handling horses—a result of a lifetime's experience.

Special offer to Horsemen

Prof. Beery desires that every horse owner, trainer, breeder—everyone interested in horses—should read this great story. To *make it possible, for a short time he offers* every interested horseman a copy, worth $1.00, for the remarkably low price of

25c Postpaid

If you have even a passing interest in horses—if you own, train or breed them, you will gather from it a fund of knowledge worth many times the small price. Send for a copy today. Enclose stamps or coin.

FREE With each book we send **free** a beautiful colored picture of Queen—oil painting effect—suitable for framing. Order today. Address

PROF. JESSE BEERY
Box 502 Pleasant Hill, Ohio

Travel and Resort Directory

Pinehurst

NORTH CAROLINA

The Winter Capital of the South

Free from climatic extremes.

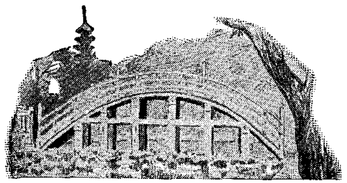
Four excellent Hotels—52 cottages—Holly Inn, now open, Carolina, Berkshire and Harvard, open early in January.

Numerous splendid tennis courts, frequent tournaments and championships, gold and silver prizes; 3 golf courses, shooting preserve, trap shooting, livery or saddle horses, model dairy.

Through Pullman Service from New York to Pinehurst via Seaboard Air Line. Only one night out from New York, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

Send for illustrated Booklet.

Pinehurst General Office,
Pinehurst, or to
Leonard Tufts, Owner, Boston, Mass.



In "Cherry Blossom Season"

JAPAN
CHINA and KOREA
Leave San Francisco in March

Cost about same as good living at home. Optional return via Trans-Siberian route. Send for itinerary. Address: Room 21, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Raymond & Whitcomb Co.
Boston New York Philadelphia
Chicago Pittsburgh Detroit

ALTHOUSE'S
TOURS
Select Foreign Tours

To the Mediterranean, including the Orient. Also British Isles and Scandinavia. "Around the World." First class. Exclusive features.

ALTHOUSE TOURS CO.
1336 Walnut St., Philadelphia

Robson's Old World Tours

A delightful Spring trip. Sailing Jan. 20, on R. M. S. "Franconia," for Spain, Morocco, Sicily, Italy; The Riviera, Nice, Monte Carlo, &c., Paris, London. Ten weeks—exclusively first class—for itineraries address:
Mrs. E. A. Robson 12 Laurence St., Yonkers, N. Y.

HAVANA Our 10-day cruise to Havana gives you **six days at sea**—a delightful journey along the coastwise resorts of the Southern States—and **four days ashore**—time to visit all points of interest. Or for an extended visit, Cuba, and particularly Havana, offers unlimited diversions. Ideal climate, excellent hotels and miles of splendid roadways. Write for booklet.

N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
(Ward Line).
General Offices: Pier 14, E. R., New York

CUNARD WINTER CRUISES

ITALY—RIVIERA—EGYPT

Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche or Genoa, Naples, Alexandria and Fiume

†CARMANIA 20,000 tons **LACONIA** 18,000 tons
FRANCONIA 18,150 tons **CARONIA** 20,000 tons

† Largest Turbine Steamer Ever Sent to the Mediterranean.

Jan. 6, Jan. 20, Feb. 3, Feb. 20, Mar. 2

Feb. 20 and Mar. 2 Sailings omit call at Fiume.

Special Fall Sailing from New York to the Mediterranean

S. S. IVERNIA November 30

A la Carte service without charge.
Stopovers permitted.

FOR PARTICULARS, ETC., APPLY TO DEPT. I.

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

New York, Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg or Local Agents.

THE COLLVER TOURS

6 months' **ROUND THE WORLD** tour sailing November 18th.

SOUTH AMERICA—the climax in travel. Special tour Feb. 3d, return via Europe without additional charge.

JAPAN and **CHINA** Feb. 7th, with extension to **TRANS-SIBERIA.**

SEND FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS

19 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

WORLD—ORIENT—EUROPE

Select Parties. Luxurious travel. Reasonable prices. Also high-class "Special Tours" through Europe at moderate rates. Send for programmes.

DE POTTER TOURS CO., Ltd. (33rd Year)
Flatiron Building New York

Chautauqua Oriental Tour

Sailing Feb. 14. Other Tours, Central Europe, Norway and Russia. Cultured Leadership. The very best obtainable in CULTURAL TRAVEL.

THE CHAUTAUQUA TOURS
Marquette Building Chicago, Illinois

UNIVERSITY PRINTS

2,000 half-tone reproductions of the World's Masterpieces of Art. **One cent** each or 80 cents per hundred. Send two-cent stamp for catalogue. Bureau of Univ. Travel, 19 Trinity Pl., Boston.

Europe via Mediterranean May, June, July sailings. 60 to 100 days. Small select parties. 14th year. Booklet with map.
Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore.

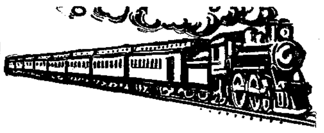
CHAUTAUQUA

Travel study in the great cities of Europe.
Summer Tour, Sail June 20 and 29, 1912
Expert leaders, lecturers, preparatory reading
Address Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y.

Europe Sail February, March, April, May, June, July. **Orient** Best routes, best management, best testimonials, and the lowest prices in the world.
TEMPLE TOURS, 8 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

EAGER High Grade Small, Select Private Parties **TOURS**

Oriental Tour sails March 30, $695. Summer Tours to Europe. Apply at once.
EAGER TOURS, 308 N. Charles St., Balto., Md.



GOING TO WASHINGTON?

Read Harriet E. Monroe's

"Washington: Its Sights and Insights"

Illustrated *$1.00*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

Travel and Resort Directory

A NEW IDEA AND A NEW SHIP

THREE SHORT YACHTING CRUISES TO THE WEST INDIES, 13 DAYS $75 up, 19 DAYS $100 up

THE Red Cross Line are sending their splendid new ***Tourist Steamship STEPHANO*** to the West Indies on short cruises; enabling busy professional business men and women, for the first time, to cruise among the tropical West Indies islands in a limited time and at a moderate cost.

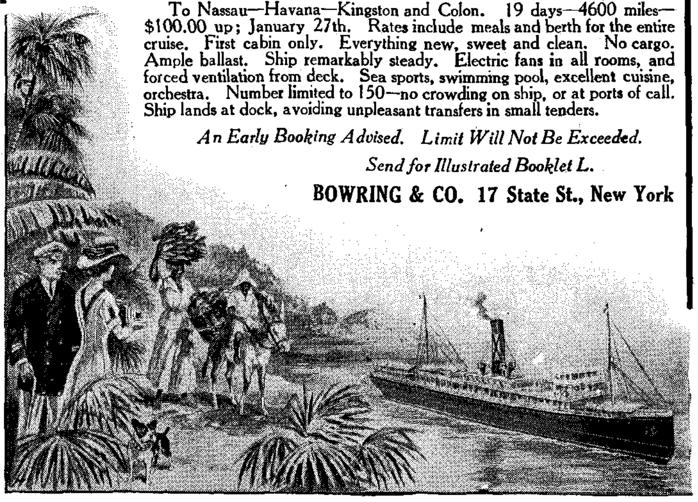
To Bermuda—Nassau—Havana, 3100 miles—13 days, $75.00 up; December 23d (covering the Holiday season), and January 10th, after the Holidays.

To Nassau—Havana—Kingston and Colon. 19 days—4600 miles—$100.00 up; January 27th. Rates include meals and berth for the entire cruise. First cabin only. Everything new, sweet and clean. No cargo. Ample ballast. Ship remarkably steady. Electric fans in all rooms, and forced ventilation from deck. Sea sports, swimming pool, excellent cuisine, orchestra. Number limited to 150—no crowding on ship, or at ports of call. Ship lands at dock, avoiding unpleasant transfers in small tenders.

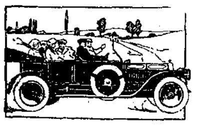
An Early Booking Advised. Limit Will Not Be Exceeded.

Send for Illustrated Booklet L.

BOWRING & CO. 17 State St., New York

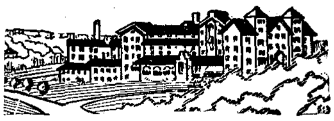


See Europe in an Auto!



BE free from railway trains. Stop when and where you please. Save Time, save Money, enjoy more, and really **SEE EUROPE.** We have for Hire the best open and closed Motor Cars for British and Continental Touring at the most reasonable Tariff in Europe. Literature, detailed Itineraries, also copy of "**Through Europe in an Auto,**" free on request. Write us about *everything to do with Motoring Abroad!*

The INTERNATIONAL AUTOTRAVEL SOCIETY
56 to 60, Morning Post Buildings,
Strand, London, W.C., England.



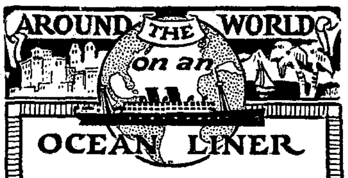
600 feet elevation
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
14 Miles from New York.
In the hills of New Jersey.
T. Edmund Krumbholz.

University Travel

Leisurely Travel. Europe and the Orient interpreted by scholars. Private Yacht in the Mediterranean. Write for announcements.

Bureau of University Travel, 19 Trinity Pl., Boston

46-133 Days EUROPE $300 and up
Visiting all the principal places.
Booklet on request.
STEWART & WOODS
262 Washington St., Boston, Mass.



TWO GRAND CRUISES Nov. 1912 (from New York), Feb. 1913 (from San Francisco), by the palatial cruising steamer **"VICTORIA LUISE."** Will follow same itinerary as S. S. CLEVELAND. **$650** and up, including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore.

☞ A Few Accommodations Available for Second Cruise of the S. S. Cleveland from San Francisco Feb. 6, 1912. DURATION OF EACH CRUISE 110 DAYS. *Also Cruises to the Orient, West Indies, South America, Italy and Egypt, etc.*

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
45 Broadway New York

ORIENTAL TOURS

A varied series giving the very best of Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, and Greece. 13th season. Leader, Rev. A. E. Dunning, D.D., former Editor Congregationalist, and long familiar with the Near East. Special lectures.

EUROPEAN TOURS

in spring and summer covering all countries. Wide range of prices. Write for advance booklet just issued.

H. W. DUNNING & CO.
102 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

☆WHITE STAR LINE☆
To the Lands of Sunshine

2 GREAT CRUISES

To The WEST INDIES
PANAMA CANAL and
SOUTH AMERICA

By the New Triple Screw Steamer
"LAURENTIC" 14,892 Tons

JANUARY 20 31 Days
FEBRUARY 24 $150 and Up

Programs and Particulars from
Pleasure Cruise Dept., 9 Broadway, N. Y. City

5 WINTER VOYAGES

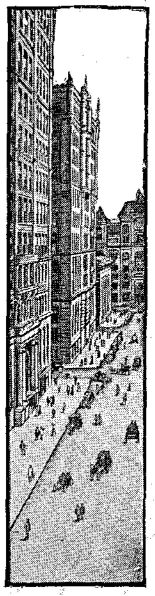
To The MEDITERRANEAN
EGYPT, Via The
RIVIERA and ITALY

By the Mammoth Steamers
"ADRIATIC" "CEDRIC"

DEC. 2 JAN. 10 JAN. 24
FEB. 21 MAR. 6

Ask for Detailed Itineraries
White Star Line, 9 Broadway, N. Y. City

20th Century Limited



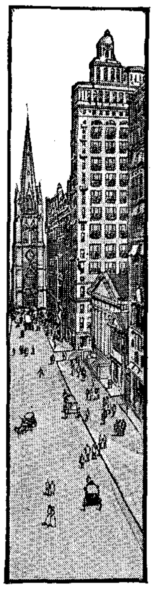
Most Famous Train in the World

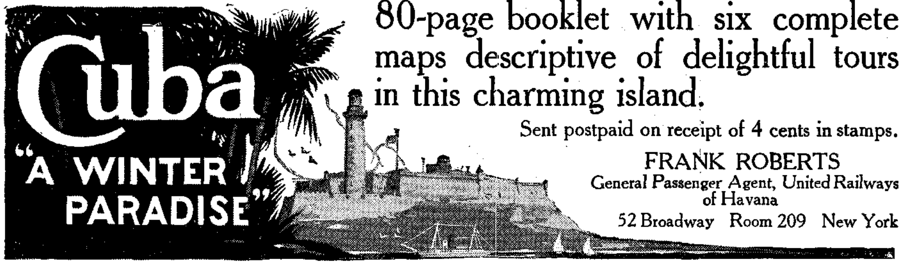
A vital factor in the business relations between the great trade-centres of the East and West.

Lv. New York 4.00 P.M. Lv. Chicago 2.30 P.M.
Lv. Boston 1.30 P.M. Ar. Boston 11.50 A.M.
Ar. Chicago 8.55 A.M. Ar. New York 9.25 A.M.

Water Level all the Way
You Can Sleep

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES



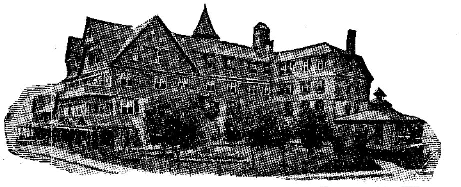


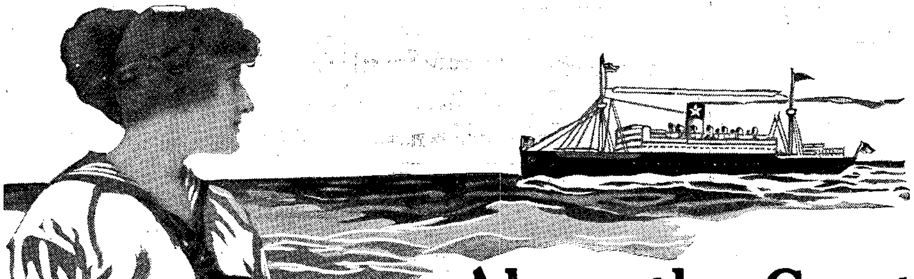
is the title of a beautifully illustrated 80-page booklet with six complete maps descriptive of delightful tours in this charming island.

Sent postpaid on receipt of 4 cents in stamps.

FRANK ROBERTS
General Passenger Agent, United Railways of Havana
52 Broadway Room 209 New York

The Berkshire Hills Sanatorium
For the Scientific and Effective Treatment of
CANCER
Without Resorting to Surgical Procedure
The only private institution of magnitude in the United States for the exclusive treatment of Cancer and other malignant and benign new growths. Conducted by a physician of standing. Established thirty-two years.
For complete information address
Berkshire Hills Sanatorium, North Adams, Massachusetts





Along the Coast
between
New York and New Orleans
on magnificent 10,000-tons
Southern Pacific Steamships
$40 One Way $70 Round Trip Choice of One Way by Rail
Includes Berth and Meals on Ship
Interesting Literature on Request
L. H. NUTTING, G. P. A., 366—1158—or 1 Broadway, New York City

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"E. M.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Please give the derivation of the word 'Hello,' and mention some similar words or equivalents in the foreign languages."

The word "Hello," used as an expression of greeting or as a call to excite attention, is of ancient lineage, and appears in many varied forms of spelling through early English writings. Its origin is somewhat obscure, tho possibly its source is in the Anglo-Saxon *ea*, ah, and *la*, lo. Or it may be derived from the Old High German word *holon*, meaning to fetch, which was the signal used for hailing a ferryman. As to the foreign equivalents, the French has "Hola!" and the German has "Hallo!" as expressions for calling or shouting, but they do not convey the thought of a greeting or salutation, as does the English word "Hello." The usual French expression is "*Comment ça va?*" and the informal German greeting is "*Wie geht's?*"

"G. S.," Adhall, Tex.—"Kindly state which form of the pronoun should be used in the following sentence: 'Many a brave man met *his* (or *their*) death in an obscure moment of the war.' The subject is really plural in sense, as it means 'many brave men,' but the pronoun 'their' does not seem proper. Please explain the construction."

It would be incorrect to use the plural pronoun in this sentence, altho there are instances when it would be proper, as "a singular antecedent with the adjective *many* sometimes admits a plural pronoun, *but never in the same clause*." Thus the following is an illustration of the correct use of the plural pronoun: "In Hawick twinkled many a light, Behind him soon *they* set in night"—Walter Scott. But the English language has certain idiomatic constructions in the use of *many*, which has the effect of singling out the objects in a class or group, one by one, and hence requires a singular verb and pronoun.

"A. C. H.," Trufant, Mich.—"Please illustrate the correct usage of the word 'purposing.'"

This is the present participle of the verb "to purpose," used either transitively or intransitively in the sense of resolving, intending, or having a fixt purpose or plan. Its correct use may be noted in the following quotation: "So often purposing many good things."—Countess Richmond.

"M. T. M.," New York, N.Y.—"Kindly explain what is meant by the 'perfect participle of a verb, and illustrate it with the two verbs *wake* and *bid*."

The perfect participle is formed by prefixing either of the auxiliaries *having* or *being* before the past participle of the verb, thus: past participle, *bidden*; perfect participle, *having bidden*, or *having been bidden;* past participle, *waked* (or *woke*); perfect participle, *having waked* (or *woke*), or *having been waked* (or *woke*). These perfect participles are generally used in independent phrases in a sentence, and their correct usage may be seen from the following quotations from Shakespeare: "Thou think'st there is no more such shapes, Having seen but him."—The Tempest. "The government I cast upon my brother, and to my state grew stranger, being transported."—The Tempest. "The current that with gentle murmur glides, . . . being stopt, impatiently doth rage."—Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Carrie's Gone.—Lady wanted to clean up saloon. 206 State Street.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

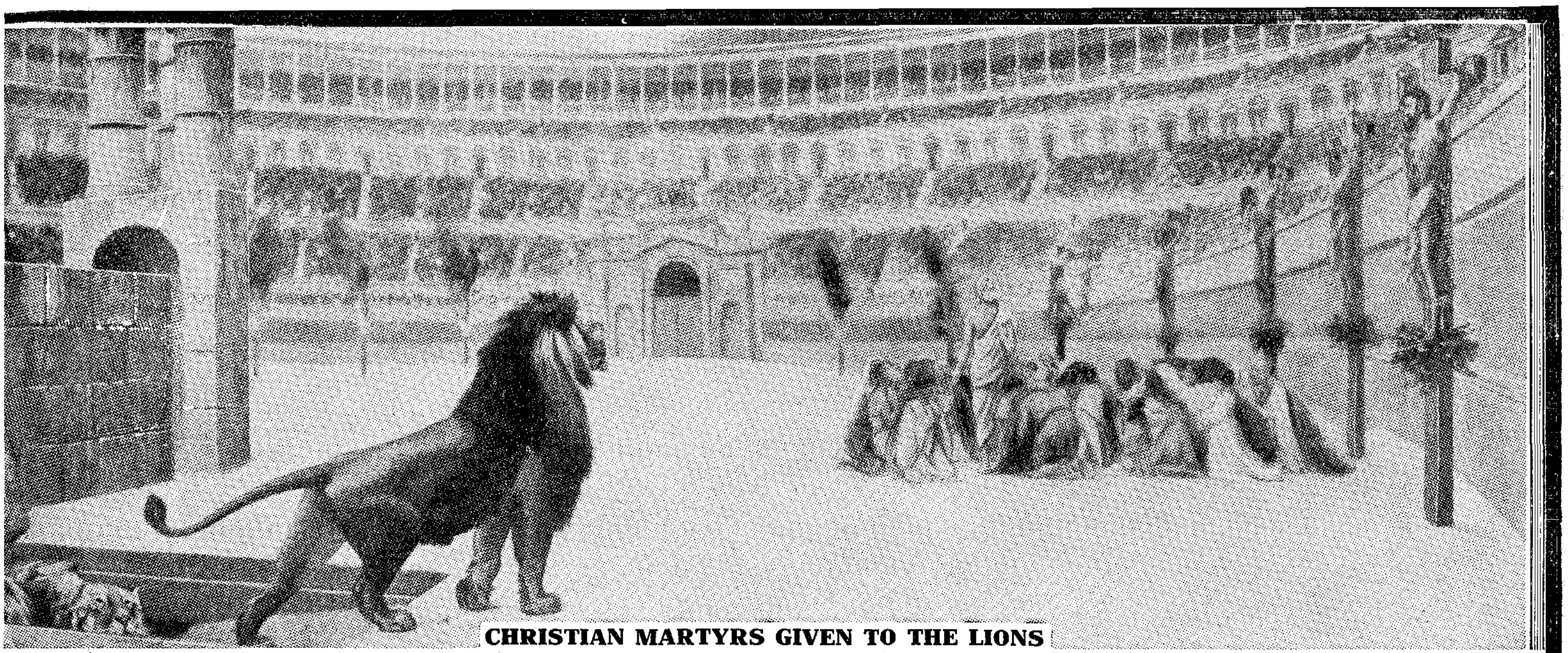
Breaking It to Him.—"Your proposal comes too late."

"Then you have engaged yourself to another?"

"No."

"Then why not be engaged to me?"

"The silly season is over now."—*Washington Herald.*



CHRISTIAN MARTYRS GIVEN TO THE LIONS

CHRISTIANITY is the greatest fact in history. The early Christians endured martyrdom rather than forsake principle. The picture shown herewith from Ridpath's history, depicts 87,000 people assembled in the Coliseum at Rome to witness the Christians given to the lions. In such a scene may be read the inevitable doom of the Empire that ruled the world. The blood of the Martyrs is the seed from which Christian civilization sprang. If you would know the history of mankind—every sacrifice for principle, every struggle for liberty, every conflict and every achievement, from the dawn of civilization down to the present time—then embrace this splendid opportunity to place in your home the world-famed publication

Ridpath's History of the World

We are closing out the last edition of this monumental work at a *great sacrifice in price*. We are not at liberty to print this low price broadcast for the reason Dr. Ridpath's widow derives her income from this history, and to *print the price broadcast* would cause great injury to the sale of future editions. We will name this *low price* and our *easy terms of payment* only in *direct letters* to those sending us the *coupon*. Tear off the coupon, write name and address plainly and mail to us now before you forget it. The beautiful 46-page booklet of sample pages is free.

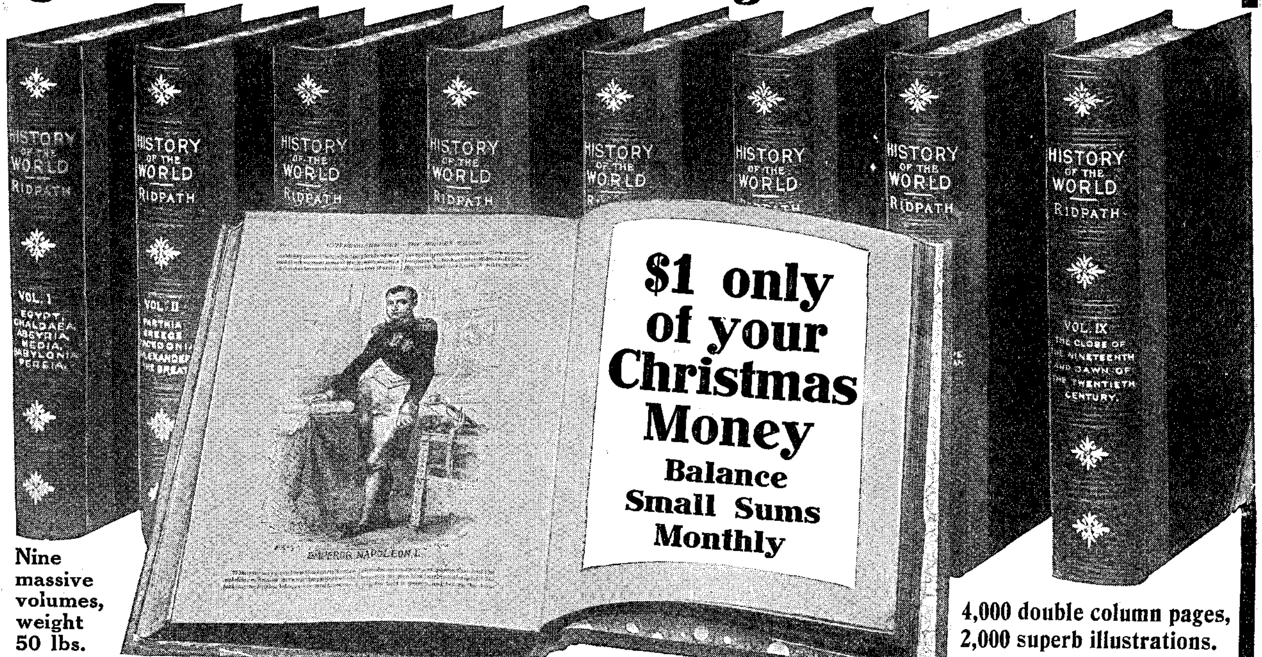
Never Again Such a Book Bargain as This!

President McKinley said:
"I am familiar with the merits of Ridpath's History of the World, and cordially commend it to the scholar as well as to the plain people generally."

Prest. Warren, Boston University said: "I should be glad to see it placed in the library of every young person in the United States, and even in the English-speaking world. In families where there are bright children it will render excellent service to the cause of popular intelligence."

Supt. Long, Public Schools, St. Louis said: "I unhesitatingly commend Dr. Ridpath's History of the World as the ablest work on that subject which I have ever examined. The engravings, maps and charts are alone worth the entire cost of the set."

Bishop Vincent said:
"Ridpath's History is in clear and agreeable style, comprehensive in treatment, readable type and admirable illustrations. This set of books is a permanent college chair of general history in one's own house."


HISTORY OF THE WORLD RIDPATH
VOL. I
VOL. II
VOL. IX
EMPEROR NAPOLEON I.
$1 only of your Christmas Money
Balance Small Sums Monthly

Nine massive volumes, weight 50 lbs.

4,000 double column pages, 2,000 superb illustrations.

Every American citizen should know the history of his own country and of the world to intelligently perform his full duty as a citizen in the Government of This Nation. How else are we to judge of the great national questions that crowd upon us for decision except by some knowledge of the past? Our Tariff Policy, the Question of the Trusts agitating the great business and commercial world, the respective rights of labor and capital, the conflict between Socialism on the one hand and organized business and industry on the other—these and hundreds of other important questions press upon us as a nation for intelligent discussion and decision.

How have such questions been met in the past? For the answer read the history of ancient civilizations which flourished, decayed and died. Read the history of mighty Babylon, or of imperial Rome as a kingdom, then as a republic, and finally as an empire, and familiarize yourself with her growth, development and decay. Read the history of the French Revolution, the establishment of the republic, out of which came the empire dominated by Napoleon. Then when you know history, when you know the cause of the rise and downfall of empires and nations, and not until then, will you be able to intelligently discuss and decide the great questions that are pressing now everywhere for attention. The growth, development and decay of the nations of the world constitute the most inspiring theme that can claim the attention of man, and Dr. Ridpath has told it better than it has ever been told before.

Do you feel responsible for the future of your children? Do you want to do all you can to make them good for certain, and great if possible? Do you realize that life is full of temptations and hardships? That if your children are wealthy their feet will be beset by snares; if they are poor, trials and stern necessities will meet them at every turn? Then qualify your boys and girls for the great battle of life.

It is admitted the best foundation for an education is to acquire the habit of reading good books. Ridpath's History of the World is the most valuable work you can place in your home. It will acquaint your children with the great facts of history and give them the habit of reading that which is true and ennobling instead of dime novels and trashy literature.

Now is the sowing time for your children. It lies with you to see that the seed is good and wholesome. Then you may expect the harvest to bring forth pure, cultured, self-reliant men and women.

Ridpath's History is the best work you can place in your home. It is the story of the world from the very beginning down to the present year.

Ridpath covers every race, every nation, every time, and holds you spellbound by his wonderful eloquence. Nothing more interesting, absorbing and inspiring was ever written.

Send Coupon To-day

FOLD HERE, TEAR OUT, SIGN AND MAIL

11-
25-
11

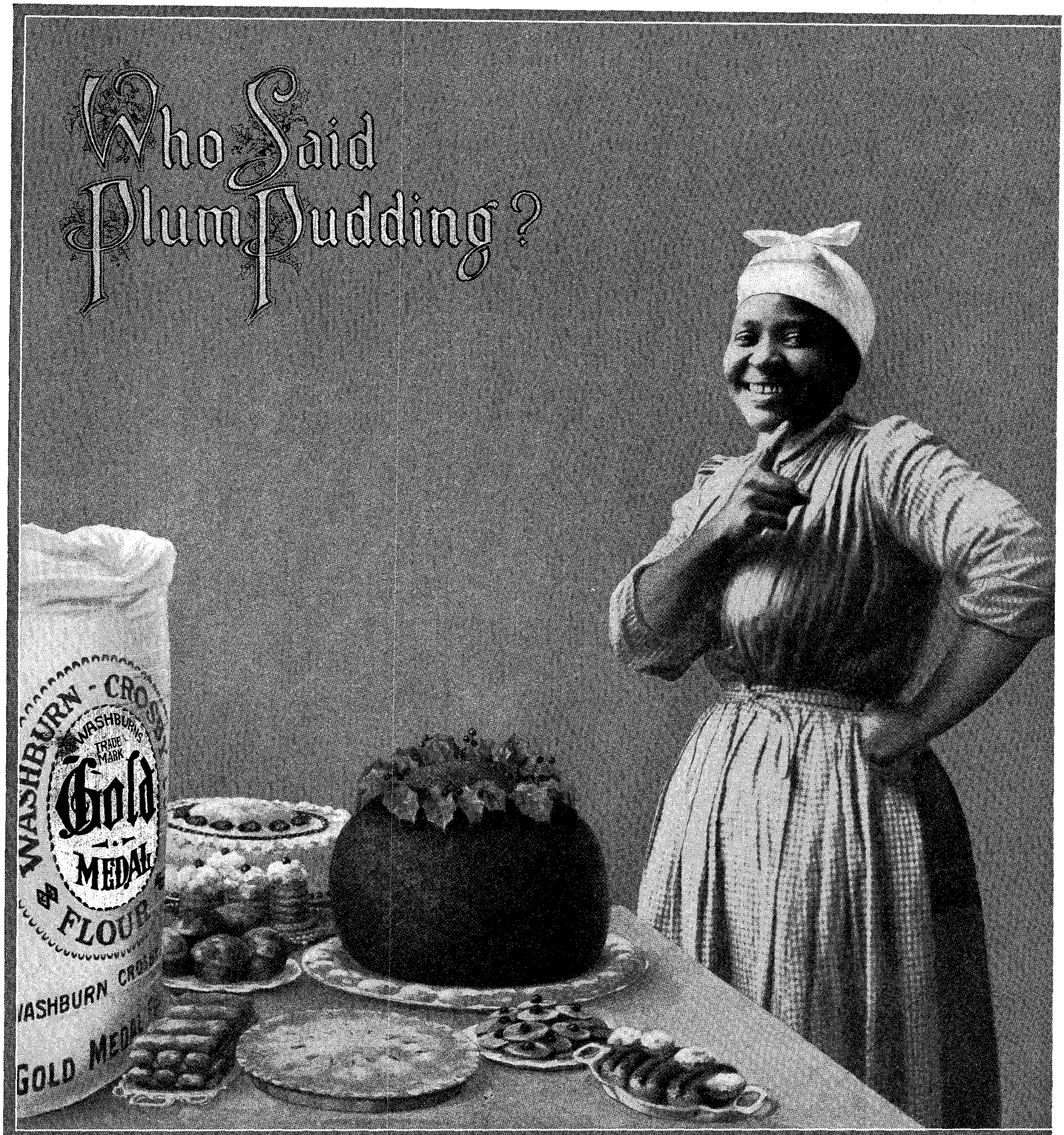
FREE COUPON

WESTERN NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION
H. E. SEVER, President
140 So. Dearborn St., Chicago

Please mail, without cost to me, **Sample Pages of Ridpath's History of the World,** containing photogravures of Napoleon and Queen Elizabeth, engravings of Socrates, Cæsar and Shakespeare, diagram of Panama Canal, specimen pages from the work, and write me full particulars of your special **offer to Literary Digest Readers.**

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....


Who Said Plum Pudding?
WASHBURN - CROSBY
WASHBURN'S
TRADE MARK
Gold
MEDAL
FLOUR
WASHBURN CROSBY
GOLD MEDAL

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

Gives the right turn to Christmas baking.

Lends wholesome goodness to dainty cakes, pies and puddings. The superiority of **GOLD MEDAL FLOUR** shows as plainly in fancy and special baking as in the appetizing bread and biscuits of every day.

AT ALL GROCERS WASHBURN – CROSBY CO.

COPYRIGHT · 1911 · WASHBURN – CROSBY CO. · MINNEAPOLIS · MINN.